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MR. FARID

In English SERIES

1ST TERM

PRIMARY 5

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Unit 1

Amazing places in Egypt

أماكن رائعة في مصر

Learning Outcomes

Speaking
- Talk about visiting a traditional place in Egypt
- Talk about a day at school and your favorite activities
- Identify and accurately pronounce the phoneme /ər/

Listening
- Describe traditions and the life in Egypt
- Identify activities in different parts in Egypt
- Describe school routines and favorite activities

Reading
- Find key information in cultural, personal, and factual texts
- Answer comprehension questions to show understanding of reading texts

Writing
- Write sentences using the present simple correctly
- Write an informal email describing a typical day at school
- Create a poster about your governorate

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

buy souvenirs
يشتري هدايا تذكارية

make furniture
يصنع الأثاث

play music
يعزف موسيقى

visit ancient sites
يزور مواقع قديمة

take photos
يلتقط صور

walk to a small museum
يمشي الي متحف صغير

Khan El Khalili
خان الخليلي

market
سوق

OTHER VOCABULARY

great day	يوم رائع	gate	بوابة
Arabic designs	تصاميم عربية	exciting	مثير
streets	شوارع	activities	أنشطة
necklace	قلادة	lamps	فوانيس
bracelets	أساور	smile	يبتسم
drums	طبول	culture	ثقافة
shops	محلات	workers	عمال
doors	أبواب	buildings	مباني
wooden	خشبي	camera	كاميرا
history	تاريخ	coins	عملات

VERBS

Regular verbs		
visit	يزور	visited
walk	يمشي	walked
bake	يخبز	baked

Irregular verbs		
buy	يشتري	bought
make	يصنع	made
take	يلتقط	took

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
ancient	قديم	old	قديم	new	جديد
beautiful	جميل	nice	لطيف	ugly	قبيح
exciting	مثير	interesting	شيق	boring	ممل

EXPRESSIONS

do activities	يقوم بأنشطة	It is a fun day	إنه يوم ممتع
walk through	يتجول في	spend time	يقضي الوقت
from the past	من الماضي		

MINI EXERCISE

Choose the correct answer:

1. You can buy gifts at the ________.
   A) museum B) market C) school D) park
2. A carpenter can make ________.
   A) music B) furniture C) souvenirs D) photos
3. We take ________ with a camera.
   A) music B) furniture C) souvenirs D) photos
4. We visit ancient ________ in Egypt.
   A) sites B) photos C) furniture D) music
5. A violin player can play ________.
   A) photos B) souvenirs C) music D) furniture

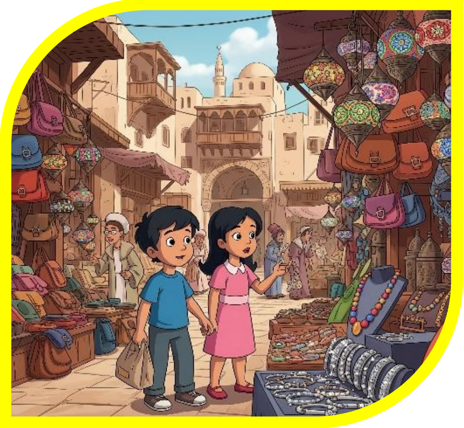
Listening

A Day in Egypt

يوم في مصر

*** Listen and read.**

It is a great day in Cairo. Maged visits Khan El Khalili with his family. It is very exciting!
In the old streets, they can do many activities.
First, they buy souvenirs from the market. There are many beautiful things like bags, lamps, and bracelets. His sister chooses a colorful necklace.



Then, they walk through the old streets and watch people baking bread. The smell is amazing! They also see shops where workers **make furniture** by hand. It is interesting to watch them work.
They take more photos in the old streets. There are many beautiful doors and buildings with Arabic designs. Maged stands near a big wooden gate and smiles for the camera. Then, they **walk to a small museum.** It has old coins, clothes, and tools from the past. They learn many new things about Egyptian history.
They also see some children playing with small drums in the street. They laugh and enjoy the music. Maged's brother joins them for a few minutes. It is fun to play and enjoy the sounds of Old Cairo.
In the evening, they **visit ancient sites** near the area. They are big and beautiful! They **take many photos** of them.
It is a fun day. He loves spending time in Egypt and learning about its culture.

إنه يوم رائع في القاهرة. يزور ماجد خان الخليلي مع عائلته. إنه مثير جداً!
في الشوارع القديمة، يمكنهم القيام بالعديد من الأنشطة.
أولاً، يشترون الهدايا التذكارية من السوق. هناك العديد من الأشياء الجميلة مثل الحقائب، والفوانيس، والأساور. تختار أخته قلادة ملونة.
ثم، يتجولون في الشوارع القديمة ويشاهدون الناس وهم يخبزون الخبز. الرائحة مدهشة! يشاهدون أيضاً محلات يصنع فيها العمال الأثاث يدوياً. من المثير للاهتمام مشاهدتهم وهم يعملون.
يلتقطون المزيد من الصور في الشوارع القديمة. هناك العديد من الأبواب والمباني الجميلة ذات التصاميم العربية. يقف ماجد بالقرب من بوابة خشبية كبيرة ويبتسم للكاميرا. ثم، يسيرون إلى متحف صغير.
يحتوي المتحف على عملات قديمة، وملابس، وأدوات من الماضي. يتعلمون العديد من الأشياء الجديدة عن التاريخ المصري.
يشاهدون أيضاً بعض الأطفال يلعبون بالطبول الصغيرة في الشارع. يضحكون ويستمتعون بالموسيقى. ينضم أخو ماجد إليهم لبضع دقائق. من الممتع اللعب والاستمتاع بأصوات القاهرة القديمة.
في المساء، يزورون المواقع الأثرية القريبة من المنطقة. إنها كبيرة وجميلة!
يلتقطون العديد من الصور لها.
إنه يوم ممتع. يحب قضاء الوقت في مصر والتعلم عن ثقافتها.

Listen and answer the following questions

1. What do they buy from the market?

   ....

2. Where did Maged stand to take a photo?

   ....

3. What do they see in the small museum?

   ....

Listen again and write (T) True or (F) False

1. It's a great day in Aswan. ( )
2. The small museum has old coins. ( )
3. The smell of the bread is amazing. ( )

Writing

A day in Egypt

يوم في مصر

للحديث عن يوم في مصر لاحظ الجدول التالي:

الفاعل	visit Old Cairo	يزور القاهرة القديمة
	buy souvenirs from the market	يشتري الهدايا التذكارية من السوق
	make furniture	يصنع الأثاث
	play music	يعزف الموسيقى / يشغل الموسيقى
	walk to a small museum	يسير إلى متحف صغير
	visit ancient sites	يزور المواقع الأثرية
	take photos	يلتقط الصور
	buy necklaces and bracelets	يشتري القلائد والأساور
	bake bread	يخبز الخبز

WRITE A PARAGRAPH OF (60) WORDS ABOUT:

"A day in Egypt"

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Homework

1- Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Maged and his family visit Khan El Khalili. ( )
2. They buy souvenirs from a mall. ( )
3. There are bags, lamps, and bracelets in the market. ( )
4. Maged's sister chooses a colorful necklace. ( )

2- Fill in the gaps:

sites - take - fun - drums - visit

They see some children playing with small (1) .... in the street. They laugh and enjoy the music. Maged's brother joins them for a few minutes. It is (2) .... to play and enjoy the sounds of Old Cairo. In the evening, they visit ancient (3) .... near the area. They are big and beautiful! They (4) .... many photos of them.

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. We .... souvenirs from Khan El Khalili. SB
   A) visit B) make C) buy D) take
2. Tourists come to Egypt to .... the ancient sites. SB
   A) visit B) make C) buy D) take
3. Carpenters .... furniture in Damietta. SB
   A) visit B) make C) buy D) take
4. My friend Ramy likes taking ....
   A) dinner B) photos C) water D) books
5. We .... to a small museum.
   A) took B) bought C) walked D) played
6. When I go to ancient sites, I buy .... for my friends.
   A) books B) clothes C) water D) souvenirs
7. They spend a great day .... Aswan. AB
   A) of B) in C) off D) from
8. His family learns many new things about the Egyptian .... AB
   A) Stadium B) Science C) Museum D) Math
9. My brother likes to .... music.
   A) go B) visit C) visit D) play

10. The carpenter makes .... for our houses.
A) souvenirs B) furniture C) music D) photos

4- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. amazing - The smell - the - is - bread - of.
....
2. from - the - What - they - do - market - buy?
....
3. small - They - to - a - museum - walk.
....
4. photos - of - many - They - them - take.
....

5- Read the text and answer the questions:

Ras Mohamed is a famous national park in the south of Sinai, Egypt. It is known for its beautiful coral reefs, colorful fish, and clear blue sea. People from all over the world visit Ras Mohamed to swim, snorkel, and dive. The nature in Ras Mohamed National Park is amazing. The park is home to many kinds of animals and plants. You can see sea turtles, dolphins, and many types of birds. There are also mountains and mangrove trees near the beach. AB

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Ras Mohamed is a famous national park in the .... of Sinai, Egypt.
A) north B) south C) east D) west
2. The nature in Ras Mohamed National Park is ....
A) bad B) boring C) wonderful D) far

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What is Ras Mohamed National Park?
....
4. Do you like nature? Why?
....
5. Summarize the text in one sentence.
....

6- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. We buy souvenirs from khan El Khalili
....
2. Where did maged stand to take a photo
....

7- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"A day in Cairo"

visit – buy - see

Lesson 2 The Beauty of Ras Mohamed

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

coral reefs	الشعاب المرجانية	protected area	منطقة محمية
snorkel	يغطس	clean	نظيف
landscape	منظر طبيعي	safe	أمن
mangrove trees	أشجار المانجروف	marine life	حياه بحرية
Ras Mohamed	محمية رأس محمد	national park	محمية طبيعية

OTHER VOCABULARY

Beauty	جمال	clear	ساطع - واضح
culture	ثقافة	nature	الطبيعة
home	موطن	mountains	جبال
Sinai	سيناء	turtles	سلاحف
dolphins	دلافين	beach	شاطئ
rules	قواعد – قوانين	land	أرض
visitors	زوار	sea	بحر
environment	البيئة	Bedouins	البدو

VERBS

Regular verbs		
dive	يغطس	dived
follow	يتبع	followed

Irregular verbs		
swim	يعوم	swam
keep	يحافظ	kept

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
love	يحب	like	يحب	hate	يكره
peaceful	هادئ	quiet	هادئ	noisy	مزعج
famous	مشهور	well-known	معروف	unknown	غير معروف

EXPRESSIONS

in the south of Sinai	في جنوب سيناء	a great place	مكان رائع
known for	معروف بـ / تشتهر بـ	learn about	يتعلم عن

MINI EXERCISE

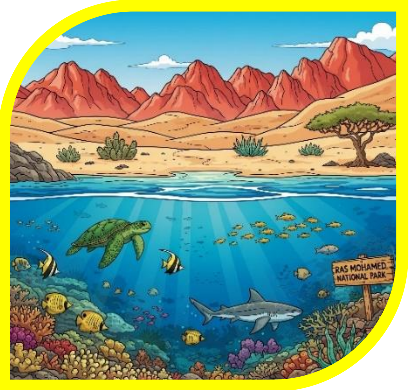
Choose the correct answer:

1. Ras Mohamed is a national ________.
   A) park B) school C) hospital D) market
2. We ________ under the sea.
   A) bag B) snorkel C) lamp D) camera
3. Dolphins are ________ life.
   A) school B) city C) marine D) farm
4. Mangrove trees grow near the ________.
   A) sea B) desert C) mountain D) street
5. We should keep the environment ________.
   A) dirty B) clean C) old D) weak

Reading

The Beauty of Ras Mohamed

جمال رأس محمد



*** Read the text. What do you know about Ras Mohamed?**

Ras Mohamed is a famous national park in the south of Sinai, Egypt. It is known for its beautiful coral reefs, colorful fish, and clear blue sea. People from all over the world visit Ras Mohamed to swim, snorkel, and dive.
The nature in Ras Mohamed National Park is amazing. The park is home to many kinds of animals and plants. You can see sea turtles, dolphins, and many types of birds. There are also mountains and mangrove trees near the beach.
Ras Mohamed is a protected area. This means that people must take care of the land, sea, and animals. It is important to follow the rules to keep the park clean and safe.
In the park, visitors learn about nature, marine life, and how to protect the environment. They also learn about the culture of the local Bedouins who live nearby.
Ras Mohamed is a great place for anyone who loves the sea, animals, and peaceful landscapes.

رأس محمد حديقة وطنية مشهورة تقع في جنوب سيناء بمصر. تشتهر بشعابها المرجانية الجميلة، وأسماكها الملونة، وبحرها الأزرق الصافي. يزور الناس من جميع أنحاء العالم رأس محمد للسباحة والغطس والغوص. الطبيعة في محمية رأس محمد الوطنية مذهلة. تعتبر المحمية موطناً للعديد من أنواع الحيوانات والنباتات. يمكنك رؤية السلاحف البحرية والدلافين وأنواع عديدة من الطيور. توجد أيضاً جبال وأشجار المانجروف بالقرب من الشاطئ. رأس محمد منطقة محمية. هذا يعني أن الناس يجب أن يعتنوا بالأرض والبحر والحيوانات. من المهم اتباع القواعد للحفاظ على نظافة المحمية وسلامتها. في المحمية، يتعلم الزوار عن الطبيعة، والحياة البحرية، وكيفية حماية البيئة. كما يتعلمون عن ثقافة البدو المحليين الذين يعيشون في مكان قريب. رأس محمد مكان رائع لأي شخص يحب البحر والحيوانات والمناظر الطبيعية الهادئة.

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. Where is Ras Mohamed National Park?

   ....

2. What can visitors do at Ras Mohamed?

   ....

3. Who are the people living near Ras Mohamed?

   ....

4. What kinds of marine animals can you see at Ras Mohamed National Park ?

   ....

Grammar

The present simple tense

زمن المضارع البسيط

التكوين:-

هو التصريف الاول للفعل باضافه s/es/ies مع he / she / It / اسم مفرد ,او بدون اى اضافه مع They / I / we / you / اسم جمع.

I	play	He	plays
We	watch	She	watches
You	visit	It	visits
They	go		goes
اسم جمع		اسم مفرد	

Ex 1: I drink milk in the morning.
Ex 2: Menna loves her teachers.

الاستخدام:-

يستخدم للتعبير عن العادات والحقائق:-

Ex 1: I always go to school at 7:30.
Ex 2: The sun rises in the morning.

* every (hour - day - weak - month - year)

*once مره *twice مرتين

ملاحظات :-

1- نضع es مع الفعل المنتهى ب (x - o - sh - ch - s - ss)

do → does
pass → passes

2- لو الفعل انتهى ب y

حرف متحرك ← y → حط s
حرف ساكن ← y → ~~y~~ ies

obey obeys
cry cries

النفى:-

الفاعل (subject)+ don't / doesn't + inf

Ex1: I do[n't] ... لا أحب ال...

السؤال:-

1- بهل

Do / Does + الفاعل (subject)+ inf ......?

Do you listen to music? هل أنت تستمع الي الموسيقي؟
Ye, I do. No, I don't

2- بأداة استفهام

Q.W + do / does + الفاعل (subject)+ inf ......?

What do you have for breakfast? ماذا تتناول علي الافطار؟

Circle the correct verb in each sentence

1. The park .... many kinds of animals and plants. SB
   A) have B) having C) had D) has
2. She always .... photos of nature. SB
   A) take B) takes C) taking D) took
3. Bedouins .... near Ras Mohamed. SB
   A) lives B) live C) living D) lived
4. The Red Sea .... many colorful fish. SB
   A) contained B) containing C) contains D) contain
5. Tourists .... diving and swimming in Ras Mohamed. SB
   A) go B) going C) goes D) to go
6. An engineer usually................. new roads.
   A) build B) is building C) builds D) to build
7. We never .... to school on Friday.

A) goes B) going C) go D) to go

8. My father sometimes …………………me to school.

A) taking B) takes C) take D) is taking

9. I always………………programs about history and geography.

A) to love B) love C) loves D) loved

10. He always ……………… eight lessons a day

A) has B) have C) having D) had

READ AND WRITE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORD(S) IN BRACKETS

1. My uncle …………………… (travel) to a different country every year. SB
2. …………………… (Does) Basil and Nader go to work by car? SB
3. She ……………………… (don't) study in the afternoon. SB
4. How …………………… (do) Omar get ready for the exam? SB
5. She never…………………(eat) unhealthy food.

Homework

1- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B, C OR D:

1. Ras Mohamed is a ………………… area, so people must care for it. SB

A) landscapes B) coral reefs C) culture D) protected

2. It's important to keep the park ………………… . SB

A) landscapes B) clean and safe C) culture D) protected

3. People enjoy the quiet and beautiful …. in Ras Mohamed National Park. SB

A) landscapes B) coral reefs C) culture D) protected

4. Ras Mohamed is full of animals, plants, and colorful ……. under its sea. SB

A) landscapes B) coral reefs C) culture D) protected

5. Visitors can learn about the ………………… of the local people. SB

A) landscapes B) coral reefs C) culture D) protected

6. Tourists go …………. under water to enjoy.

A) swimming B) diving C) trekking D) running

7. Ras Mohamed is a famous ______ park.

A) city B) national C) school D) market

8. Visitors can swim, snorkel, and ______ in Ras Mohamed.

A) dive B) walk C) play D) visit

9. The nature in Ras Mohamed is ______.

A) amazing B) busy C) small D) dangerous

2- READ AND COMPLETE THE TEXT WITH THE WORDS IN THE BOX: (2 MARKS)

coral reefs – snorkel – marine– nature - protected

Ras Mohamed is a famous national park. It has colorful (1) .... and many kinds of (2) .... animals. People visit it to (3) .... and enjoy the peaceful (4) ....

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Does your brother.................. soup?
   A) liking B) like C) likes D) liked
2. Ahmed ______ to school every day. AB
   A) walk B) walks C) walked D) walking
3. Asmaa ______ every week. AB
   A) visits B) visit C) is visiting D) visited
4. The moon ______ round the earth. AB
   A) go B) went C) goes D) going
5. Sama often ______ her homework at six. AB
   A) do B) does C) done D) doing
6. I sometimes ______ the floor. AB
   A) sweeps B) sweep C) swept D) sweeping
7. She always ______ her bed. AB
   A) make B) makes C) made D) making
8. He never ______ to school late. AB
   A) go B) went C) goes D) going
9. We always ______ football at seven on Friday. AB
   A) play B) plays C) played D) playing
10. Every morning, Ahmed ______ a cup of tea. AB
    A) drink B) drank C) drinks D) drinking
11. What time ______ you leave for school every day? AB
    A) do B) did C) doing D) does
12. He never ______ tennis. AB
    A) play B) plays C) playing D) played
13. She often ______ English. AB
    A) study B) studies C) studying D) studied
14. The sun ______ us light. AB
    A) gives B) give C) giving D) gave
15. I usually ______ stories at night. AB
    A) read B) reading C) reads D) am reading
16. ______ he visit you every day? AB
    A) Do B) Does C) Doing D) did

4- Read and write the correct form of the word(s) in brackets

1- When .... (does) they go to the park?
2- She often .... (go) out with her friends.
3- How often do you .... (visits) you dad?
4- We often .... (going) to the library.
5- How often do .... (she) study Arabic?
6- We never .... (says) unkind words.
7- I usually .... (plays) squash.
8- How often .... (do) she do sports?
9- .... (Does) you like playing squash?
10. How often ....(do) Ali do sports?
11. Ibrahim .... (travel) to a different country every year. AB
12. .... (Does) Remas and Aseel go to work by bus? AB
13. Lama .... (don't) study in the afternoon. AB
14. How .... (do) Yossif get ready for the exam? AB
15. She .... (usually) eats meat. She hates it very much. AB

5- Read the passage and answer:

Ras Mohamed is a famous national park in the south of Sinai, Egypt. It is known for its beautiful coral reefs, colorful fish, and clear blue sea. People from all over the world visit Ras Mohamed to swim, snorkel, and dive.

The nature in Ras Mohamed National Park is amazing. The park is home to many kinds of animals and plants. You can see sea turtles, dolphins, and many types of birds. There are also mountains and mangrove trees near the beach.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Ras Mohamed is in the .... of Sinai.
   A) North   B) South   C) East   D) West
2. The underlined word "famous" means ....
   A) ignore   B) unknown   C) bad   D) well-known

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What is Ras Mohamed famous for?
   ....
4. What can you see there?
   ....
5. Summarize the last paragraph in one sentence.
   ....

6- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. visit – People – Ras Mohamed – year – every. SB
   ....
2. is – famous – a - Ras Mohamed – Park – National. SB
   ....
3. is – The sea – full – fish – of – colorful. SB
   ....

4. always – is – happy – She – active – and. SB

....

5. protect – help – the park – to – nature – Does? SB

....

7- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"Ras Mohamed National Park"

AB

coral reefs – snorkel – clean and safe

....

Lesson 3 Around Egypt

Vocabulary

Main Vocabulary

accompany	يصاحب/يرافق	fishermen	صيادون
loom	أله صنع النسيج	harvest	يحصد
fishing net	شبكة صيد	spin	يغزل
dye	يصبغ	dye	يصبغ
responsibilities	مسؤوليات	weave	ينسج
repair	يصلح	crops	محاصيل

Other Vocabulary

Farmer	مزارع	bear	دب
carpets	سجاد	stare	يحدق
village	قرية	square	ميدان
nightmare	كابوس	scared	خائف
project	مشروع	where	أين
crafts	حرف يدوية	airport	مطار
visitors	زوار	wooden	خشبي
rugs	بُسُط - سجاد	boats	قوارب
busy	مشغول	breeze	نسيم

support	يدعم	vegetables	خضروات

PLACES

New Valley	الوادي الجديد	Bashandi	بشندي
Damietta	دمياط	Ezbet el Borg	عزبة البرج
Gharbia	الغربية	Qutur	قطور
Kafr El Sheikh	كفر الشيخ	Shakhlouba	الشخلوبة

VERBS

Regular verbs		
live	يعيش	lived
work	يعمل	worked

Irregular verbs		
catch	يصطاد	caught
sit	يجلس	sat
drink	يشرب	drank
feed	يطعم	fed

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
cool	معتدل	nice	لطيف	hot	حار
outside	بالخارج	outdoors	بالخارج	inside	بالداخل
grow	يزرع	plant	يزرع	harvest	يحصد
quiet	هادئ	calm	هادئ	noisy	مزعج
buy	يشتري	-		sell	يبيع

MINI EXERCISE

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Fishermen use a fishing ________.
A) camera B) bag C) lamp D) net
2. We can ________ carpets on a loom.
A) weave B) swim C) harvest D) spin
3. Farmers ________ crops every year.
A) repair B) accompany C) dye D) harvest
4. We use dye to ________ clothes.
A) clean B) color C) open D) carry
5. Farmers work in the ________.
A) airport B) village C) market D) museum
6. Many visitors buy handmade ________.
A) crafts B) vegetables C) boats D) crops

Definitions

accompany يصاحب / يرافق	to go somewhere with another person الذهاب إلى مكان ما مع شخص آخر
looms ألات لصنع النسيج	machines for making cloth or carpets آلات لصنع القماش أو السجاد
fishing net شبكة صيد	a tool made of rope or string used to catch fish أداة مصنوعة من الحبال أو الخيوط تستخدم لصيد السمك
dye يصبغ	to color cloth or wool using a special liquid تلوين القماش أو الصوف باستخدام سائل خاص

Listening

*** Listen and read.**

Mr. Nader	:	As part of our 'Know Egypt' project, we'll listen to four voice recordings from four students. They'll describe life, work, and daily **responsibilities** in their villages. كجزء من مشروعنا "اعرف مصر"، سنستمع إلى أربعة تسجيلات صوتية من أربعة طلاب. سيصفون الحياة والعمل والمسؤوليات اليومية في قراهم.
Amina	:	Hello! I'm Amina from Ezbet El Borg in Damietta. People here are fishermen. I **accompany** my father to catch fish early in the morning. Some villagers work in fish factories or **repair** boats. We eat fish almost every day and enjoy the cool sea breeze. مرحباً! أنا أمينة من عزبة البرج بدمياط. الناس هنا صيادون. أرافق والدي لصيد السمك في الصباح الباكر. يعمل بعض القرويين في مصانع الأسماك أو يقومون بإصلاح القوارب. نأكل السمك كل يوم تقريباً ونستمتع بنسيم البحر العليل.
Omar	:	My name is Omar. I live in Shakhlouba in Kafr El Sheikh near Lake Manzala. People fish using small wooden boats. I help my uncle clean the **fishing nets**. Some women also help catch fish. In the evening, we sit together and drink hot tea outside. اسمي عمر. أعيش في شخلوبة بكفر الشيخ بالقرب من بحيرة المنزلة. يصطاد الناس الأسماك باستخدام قوارب خشبية صغيرة. أساعد عمي في تنظيف شباك الصيد. تساعد بعض النساء أيضاً في صيد الأسماك. في المساء، نجلس معاً ونشرب الشاي الساخن في الخارج.
Salma	:	Hi! I'm Salma from Qutur in Gharbia. My family grows fruits and vegetables. We water the plants, **harvest** the crops, and

		feed our animals. On Fridays, we go to the market to sell food. Life is quiet, but we are always busy. مرحباً! أنا سلمى من قطور بالغربية. عائلتي تزرع الفاكهة والخضروات. نسقي النباتات، نحصد المحاصيل، ونطعم حيواناتنا. في أيام الجمعة، نذهب إلى السوق لبيع الطعام. الحياة هادئة، لكننا مشغولون دائماً.
Hassan	:	Hi! I'm Hassan from Bashandy, a village in the Dakhla Oasis in the Western Desert. People in my village make carpets, **rugs**, and crafts. My family **spins** wool and weaves it on **looms**. I help my mother **dye** the wool with natural colors. Some visitors come to buy rugs from the village shops. مرحباً! أنا حسن من بشندي، وهي قرية في واحة الداخلة بالصحراء الغربية. يصنع الناس في قريتي السجاد والبسط والحرف اليدوية. عائلتي تغزل الصوف وتنسجه على الأنوال. أساعد أمي في صبغ الصوف بألوان طبيعية. يأتي بعض الزوار لشراء البسط من محلات القرية.
Mr. Nader	:	Thank you! These villages show how people in Egypt live, work, and support their families every day. Great job! شكراً لكم! تظهر هذه القرى كيف يعيش الناس ويعملون ويدعمون عائلاتهم في مصر كل يوم. عمل رائع!

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. Which village do you think is the most interesting? Why?

   ....

2. What job would you like to do in one of these villages?

   ....

Pronunciation

/ər/ sound

bear	stare
square	scared

where	airport

Read, underline, and write only the words that have the /ər/ sound

1. Where did your aunt go last week?

أين ذهبت عمتك الأسبوع الماضي؟

2. I had a nightmare last night that scared me.

رأيت كابوساً الليلة الماضية أخافني.

Writing

The place you live in

المكان الذي تعيش به

للحديث عن المكان الذي تعيش به لاحظ الجدول التالي:

My name is	أسمي ..
I live in	أعيش في ...
It's located in	انها تقع في ...
it's famous for	أنها مشهوره بـ ...
people here + الأشياء الي بتعملها	الناس هنا ...
They work in	هم يعملون في ...
People wear	الناس ترتدي ...
I help to	أنا أساعد في ...

WRITE A PARAGRAPH OF (30) WORDS ABOUT:

"The place you live in"

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

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....

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....

....

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....

....

Homework

1- Listen and write (T) true or (F) false:

1. Salma is from Qutur in Gharbia. (   )
2. Her family grows fruits and flowers. (   )
3. They harvest the crops and feed their animals. (   )
4. They go to the market on Fridays. (   )

2- Fill in the gaps:

spins - dye - visit - carpets - village

Hi! I'm Hassan from Bashandy, a (1) .... in the Dakhla Oasis in the Western Desert. People in my village make (2) ...., rugs, and crafts. My family (3) .... wool and weaves it on looms. I help my mother (4) .... the wool with natural colors. Some visitors come to buy rugs from the village shops.

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. In Amina's village, people are .... They catch fish. SB
   A) fishermen B) farmers C) doctors D) teachers
2. In Omar's village, people fish using small .... SB
   A) books B) fishing nets C) nails D) sticks
3. Farmers in Salma's village .... the crops. SB
   A) raise B) play C) harvest D) build
4. Hassan's family .... wool and weaves it on looms. SB
   A) does B) visits C) helps D) spins
5. .... means to go somewhere with another person.
   A) Watch B) Accompany C) Visit D) Enjoy
6. To color cloth or wool using a special liquid means to .... it.
   A) dye B) draw C) write D) read
7. We use a/an .... to make clothes or carpets.
   A) fridge B) loom C) oven D) screen
8. I had a .... last night that scared me.
   A) nightmare B) school C) trip D) movie
9. In the village, some people are ________. They catch fish. AB
   A) teachers B) fishermen C) doctors D) drivers
10. People fish using small ________. AB
   A) cars B) fishing nets C) bags D) lamps

4- Read the text and answer the questions:

The Nile is the longest river in the world. It is about 6,650 kilometers long. The Nile flows through Egypt from south to north. It goes through the desert and brings life to the country. Many animals live in and near the Nile. Big fish like Nile perch and tilapia swim in the water. Crocodiles live in the river too. They are dangerous animals. Many birds come to the river to drink and find food. You can see kingfishers, herons, and ducks near the Nile. The Nile is very important for Egyptian people. In the past, the river flooded and brought good soil. AB

A) Read and choose the correct answer:

1. The Nile flows through Egypt from ________.
   A) east to west B) north to south C) south to north D) west to east
2. The Nile is about ________ kilometers long.
   A) 5,650 B) 6,650 C) 7,650 D) 8,650

B) Answer the following questions:

3. How long is the Nile?

   ....

4. Name two fish that live in the Nile.

   ....

5. Summarize the text in one sentence.

   ....

5- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. Damietta - from - in - I'm - Ezbet El Borg - Amina.

....

2. week - go - Where - your - last - did - aunt?

....

3. plants - water - We - the - the - crops - and - harvest.

....

4. fish - villagers - Some - in - factories - work

....

6- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

" The place you live in"

live- located – famous for

....

Lesson 4 A Day in My School

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

take out books
يُخرج الكتب

salute the flag
يُحيي العلم

pack schoolbag
يُجهز الحقيبة المدرسية

play in the playground
يلعب في الملعب

typical	نموذجي	national anthem	النشيد الوطني
tricky	صعب / خداع	stand in line	يقف في طابور

OTHER VOCABULARY

School	مدرسة	classroom	فصل دراسي

hope	يأمل	lessons	دروس
get dressed	يرتدي ملابسه	subject	مادة
breakfast	فطور	Arabic	عربي
lunch	غداء	math	رياضيات
cheese	جبن	English	إنجليزي
bread	خبز	science	علوم
break	فسحة	social studies	دراسات اجتماعية
sandwich	ساندويتش	religion	دين
Governorate	محافظة	computer	حاسوب
Explore	يستكشف	P.E	تربية رياضية
rest	يستريح	Daily Life	الحياة اليومية
cotton	قطن	beans	فول
factory	مصنع	cement	أسمنت

VERBS

Regular verbs		
want	يريد	wanted
start	يبدأ	started
prepare	يجهز	prepared

Irregular verbs		
wake up	يستيقظ	woke up
have	يمتلك	had
learn	يتعلم	learnt

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
start	يبدأ	begin	يبدأ	end	ينتهي
wake up	يستيقظ	get up	يستيقظ	sleep	ينام
early	مبكرا	-		late	متأخر
Hi	أهلا	Hello	مرحبا	-	
typical	نمطي	normal	طبيعي	different	مختلف
chat	يدردش	talk	يتكلم	shut up	يسكت
try my best	أفعل ما بوسعي	work hard	يعمل بجد	-	

EXPRESSIONS

do well	يبلّي بلاءً حسناً	go home	يذهب إلى المنزل
a bit tricky	صعب بعض الشيء	look like	يشبه
feel a bit tired	يشعر ببعض التعب		

MINI EXERCISE

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. We ________ the flag every morning.
   A) salute B) pack C) play D) take

2. We ________ our schoolbags before going to school.
   A) pack B) salute C) stand D) take
3. We play in the ________.
   A) playground B) classroom C) library D) laboratory
4. We ________ out our books in class.
   A) take B) stand C) salute D) pack
5. We sing the national ________ at school.
   A) anthem B) lesson C) subject D) story

NOTE

Informal words		Formal words	
الكلمات غير الرسمية هي كلمات بسيطة نستخدمها مع الأصدقاء وأفراد العائلة.		الكلمات الرسمية هي كلمات أكثر أدبًا نستخدمها في المدرسة أو العمل أو الكتابة الرسمية.	
Hi	أهلا	Hello	مرحبا
Typical	نمطي	Normal	طبيعي
Chat	يدردش	Talk	يتكلم
Try my best	أفعل ما بوسعي	Work hard	يعمل بجد

Reading

A Day in My School

يوم في مدرستي

*** Read Fady's email to his friend Mark about his typical day at school**

New Message	•••
To	mark@gmail.com
From	fady@gmail.com
Subject	Daily School Life in Egypt

Hi Mark,
How are you? I hope you're doing well. I want to tell you about a typical day at my school here in Egypt.
My day starts early. I wake up around 6:30 a.m., get dressed, and have a quick breakfast—usually bread, cheese, and fruit.
The School day begins at 7:30. We start it by standing in line, saluting the flag, and singing the national anthem. Then we go to our classrooms and begin our lessons. Our first subject is usually Arabic.

Next, we have subjects like math, English, and science. Some topics are a bit **tricky**, but I try my best. At around 10:15, we have a short break. I usually eat a sandwich, play with my friends, chat and laugh.
Later, we have more lessons like social studies, religion, or computer. I enjoy learning how to use the computer in class. However, my favorite subject is P.E.
The school day ends at 1:30 p.m. I usually feel a bit tired, but I'm happy after a good day. I go home, eat lunch, rest a little, and then do my homework.
That's what a school day looks like for me. What about you?
Bye for now,
Fady

©®» send

أهلاً مارك،
كيف حالك؟ أتمنى أن تكون بخير. أريد أن أخبرك عن يوم دراسي نموذجي لي هنا في مصر.
يبدأ يومي مبكراً. أستيقظ حوالي الساعة 6:30 صباحاً، أرتدي ملابسي، وأتناول فطوراً سريعاً – عادةً خبزاً وجبناً وفاكهة.
يبدأ اليوم الدراسي في الساعة 7:30. نبدأ بالوقوف في طابور، تحية العلم، وغناء النشيد الوطني. ثم نذهب إلى فصولنا الدراسية ونبدأ دروسنا. مادتنا الأولى عادة ما تكون اللغة العربية.
بعد ذلك، لدينا مواد مثل الرياضيات، والإنجليزية، والعلوم. بعض المواضيع صعبة بعض الشيء، لكنني أبذل قصارى جهدي. حوالي الساعة 10:15، لدينا استراحة قصيرة. عادة ما آكل شطيرة، ألعب مع أصدقائي، ندردش ونضحك.
في وقت لاحق، لدينا المزيد من الدروس مثل الدراسات الاجتماعية، والتربية الدينية، أو الحاسوب. أستمتع بتعلم كيفية استخدام الحاسوب في الفصل. ومع ذلك، مادتي المفضلة هي التربية الرياضية.
ينتهي اليوم الدراسي في الساعة 1:30 ظهراً. عادة ما أشعر بالتعب قليلاً، لكنني سعيد بعد يوم جيد. أعود إلى المنزل، أتناول الغداء، أستريح قليلاً، ثم أقوم بواجباتي المدرسية.
هذا ما يبدو عليه يومي الدراسي بالنسبة لي. ماذا عنك؟
إلى اللقاء،
فادي

* READ AGAIN AND ANSWER.

1. When does Fady leave school?

....

2. What do students sing in the morning?

....

Reading

Explore the Daily Life in Beni Suef

استكشاف الحياة اليومية في بني سويف

*** Look and read the poster about Beni Suef**

People wake up early, clean the house and prepare breakfast.
يستيقظ الناس مبكراً، ينظفون المنزل ويجهزون الفطور.

Many people work on farms. They grow cotton, beans, and vegetables.
يعمل الكثير من الناس في المزارع. يزرعون القطن، الفول، والخضروات.

Some people work in factories. They make cement and clothes.
يعمل بعض الناس في المصانع. يصنعون الإسمنت والملابس.

At noon, families eat lunch together. They eat rice, bread, and vegetables.
عند الظهر، تتناول العائلات الغداء معاً. يأكلون الأرز، الخبز، والخضروات.

* Read again and answer.

1. What do Farmers grow in Bani Suef?

....

2. What do people make in factories?

....

3. What do families eat for lunch?

....

Writing

Your school day

يومك المدرسي

للحديث عن يومك المدرسي لاحظ الجدول التالي:

	wake up early and get dressed	أستيقظ مبكراً وأرتدي ملابسي
	have a quick breakfast	أتناول فطوراً سريعاً
	go to school	أذهب إلى المدرسة
	salute the flag	أحيي العلم
I	sing the national anthem	أغني النشيد الوطني
	go to my classrooms and begin lessons	أذهب إلى فصلي الدراسي وأبدأ الدروس
	have math, English, and science	لدي حصص رياضيات وإنجليزي وعلوم
	play in the playground	ألعب في الملعب
	pack schoolbag	أجهز حقيبتي المدرسية

	I go home, eat lunch and rest a little	أذهب إلى المنزل، أتناول الغداء وأستريح قليلاً
	do my homework	أقوم بواجباتي المدرسية

WRITE A PARAGRAPH OF (60) WORDS ABOUT:

"Your school day"

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

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....

Homework

1- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B, C OR D:

1. In the morning, students sing the national .... SB
   A) song B) poem C) anthem D) line
2. Fady's first .... is usually Arabic. SB
   A) sport B) subject C) color D) class
3. At 10:15, students have a short .... SB
   A) lesson B) class C) walk D) break
4. Fady usually feels a bit .... after school. SB
   A) relaxed B) tired C) quiet D) worried
5. My mother .... breakfast for us.
   A) does B) prepares C) haves D) brushes
6. Farmers .... cotton, beans, and vegetables.

A) raise B) wash C) grow D) make

7. People who work in .... make cement and clothes.

A) schools B) banks C) hotels D) factories

8. The formal expression of "try my best" is ....

A) do well B) work hard C) work bad D) do bad

9. The informal expression of "talk" is ....

A) play B) speak C) chat D) take

10. We ________ the flag every morning.

A) salute B) pack C) take D) play

11. We ________ our books in class.

A) take out B) stand in C) get dressed D) pack

12. Some lessons are a bit ________.

A) tricky B) quiet C) clean D) safe

13. We ________ in the playground during the break.

A) play B) salute C) pack D) stand

2- Fill in the gaps:

farms - grow - breakfast - cement - bread

In Beni Suef, People wake up early, clean the house and prepare (1) .... Many people work on (2) .... They grow cotton, beans, and vegetables. Some people work in factories. They make (3) .... and clothes. At noon, families eat lunch together. They eat rice, (4) .... , and vegetables.

3- Fill in the gaps:

break - flag– lessons – anthem –sandwich

At school, every morning begins with the students standing in line to salute the (1) .... They sing the national (2) .... before starting their (3) .... After a few hours, they enjoy a short (4) .... at 10:15. Many students bring a sandwich to eat during the break while chatting with friends outside the classrooms.

4- Read the passage and answer:

I'm Suliman. My day starts <u>early</u>. I wake up around 6:30 a.m., get dressed, and have a quick breakfast—usually bread, cheese, and fruit.
The School day begins at 7:30. We start it by standing in line, saluting the flag, and singing the national anthem. Then we go to our classrooms and begin our lessons. Our first subject is usually Arabic.

Next, we have subjects like math, English, and science. Some topics are a bit tricky, but I try my best. At around 10:15, we have a short break. I usually eat a sandwich, play with my friends, chat and laugh.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The opposite of the underlined word "early" is …………… .
   A) near B) far C) late D) happy
2. Their first subject is usually ……………… .
   A) Arabic B) English C) math D) science

B) Answer the following questions:

3. When does Suliman get up?
   ………………………………………………………………………………
4. What is the main idea of the text?
   ………………………………………………………………………………
5. Who does Suliman play with?
   ………………………………………………………………………………

5- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. Does ayman enjoy diving in the sea
   ………………………………………………………………………………

5- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"The Daily Life in Beni Suef"

Revision unit 1

Important vocabulary

buy souvenirs	يشتري الهدايا التذكارية	accompany	يرافق
make furniture	يصنع الأثاث	looms	أنوال
play music	يعزف الموسيقى	fishing net	شبكة صيد
walk to a small museum	يسير إلى متحف صغير	play in the playground	يلعب في الملعب
visit ancient sites	يزور المواقع الأثرية	dye	يصبغ
take photos	يلتقط الصور	spin	يغزل
coral reefs	شعاب مرجانية	fishermen	صيادون

snorkel	يغطس	harvest	يحصد
clean and safe	نظيف وآمن	salute the flag	يحيي العلم
marine life	حياة بحرية	pack schoolbag	يجهز الحقيبة المدرسية
landscapes	مناظر طبيعية	take out books	يخرج الكتب
protected area	منطقة محمية	typical	نموذجي
mangrove trees	أشجار المانجروف	national anthem	النشيد الوطني
culture	ثقافة	tricky	صعب / معقد
Governorate	حياه يومية	Daily Life	الحياة اليومية

1	We buy souvenirs from Khan El Khalili. نحن نشتري الهدايا التذكارية من خان الخليلي.
2	Tourists visit ancient sites every year. يزور السياح المواقع الأثرية كل عام.
3	Carpenters make beautiful wooden furniture. يصنع النجارون أثاثًا خشبيًا جميلًا.
4	My brother likes taking beautiful photos. يحب أخي التقاط الصور الجميلة.
5	We walk to a small museum. نمشي إلى متحف صغير.
6	My sister plays music after school. تعزف أختي الموسيقى بعد المدرسة.
7	Ras Mohamed is a famous national park. رأس محمد محمية طبيعية مشهورة.
8	The sea is always clean and safe. البحر دائمًا نظيف وآمن.
9	Coral reefs are colorful and beautiful. الشعاب المرجانية ملونة وجميلة.
10	We snorkel in the clear blue sea. نمارس الغطس بالسنوركل في البحر الأزرق الصافي.
11	Dolphins live in the Red Sea. تعيش الدلافين في البحر الأحمر.
12	Mangrove trees grow near the beach. تنمو أشجار المانجروف بالقرب من الشاطئ.
13	Visitors protect the natural environment carefully. يحافظ الزوار على البيئة الطبيعية بعناية.
14	Fishermen use fishing nets every day. يستخدم الصيادون شباك الصيد كل يوم.
15	Farmers harvest the crops in autumn.

	يحصد المزارعون المحاصيل في الخريف.
16	Hassan spins wool on large looms. يغزل حسن الصوف على الأنوال الكبيرة.
17	Students salute the flag every morning. يحيّي الطلاب العلم كل صباح.
18	We sing the national anthem proudly. نغني النشيد الوطني بفخر.
19	I pack my schoolbag every evening. أجهز حقيبتي المدرسية كل مساء.
20	We play in the playground together. نلعب معًا في الملعب.
21	Students take out their books quietly. يُخرج الطلاب كتبهم بهدوء.
22	Arabic is my favorite school subject. اللغة العربية هي مادتي الدراسية المفضلة.
23	We have a short break at school. لدينا فسحة قصيرة في المدرسة.
24	I always try my best in class. أبذل دائمًا قصارى جهدي في الفصل.
25	People wake up early every morning. يستيقظ الناس مبكرًا كل صباح.

Important Paragraphs

Your visit to Cairo زيارتك الي القاهرة

I visit Old Cairo with my family. We buy souvenirs from the market. Carpenters make beautiful furniture there. We see boys playing music. Then, we walk to a small museum. We visit ancient sites and take many photos. My sister buys a necklace, and my mother buys bracelets. We also eat fresh bread from the bakery. We have a great day together.

أزور القاهرة القديمة مع أسرتي. نشتري الهدايا التذكارية من السوق. يصنع النجارون أثاثًا جميلًا هناك. نرى بعض الأولاد يعزفون الموسيقى. ثم نمشي إلى متحف صغير. نزور المواقع الأثرية ونلتقط الكثير من الصور. تشتري أختي قلادة، وتشتري أمي أساور. كما نأكل خبزًا طازجًا من المخبز. نقضي يومًا رائعًا معًا.

A place you live in المكان الذي تعيش به

My name is Omar. I live in Shakhlouba in Kafr El Sheikh near Lake Manzala. People fish using small wooden boats. I help my uncle clean the fishing nets every day. We catch many fish together. Some women also help catch fish. In the evening, we sit together, drink hot tea, and enjoy the quiet village life.

اسمي عمر. أعيش في شخلوبة بمحافظة كفر الشيخ بالقرب من بحيرة المنزلة. يصطاد الناس باستخدام قوارب خشبية صغيرة. أساعد عمي في تنظيف شباك الصيد كل يوم. نصطاد الكثير من الأسماك معًا. كما تساعد بعض النساء في صيد الأسماك. وفي المساء، نجلس معًا، ونشرب الشاي الساخن، ونستمتع بالحياة الهادئة في القرية.

Your school day يومك المدرسي

I wake up early and get dressed. I have a quick breakfast. Then, I go to school. I salute the flag and sing the national anthem. I have math, English, and science lessons. I play in the playground during the break. After school, I go home, eat lunch, rest a little, and do my homework every day.

أستيقظ مبكرًا وأرتدي ملابسي. أتناول إفطارًا سريعًا. ثم أذهب إلى المدرسة. أحيّي العلم وأغني النشيد الوطني. أدرس الرياضيات واللغة الإنجليزية والعلوم. ألعب في الملعب أثناء الفسحة. بعد المدرسة، أعود إلى المنزل، وأتناول الغداء، وأرتاح قليلًا، ثم أؤدي واجبي المنزلي كل يوم.

Exam on unit 1

1- Listen and write (T) true or (F) false:

1. The school day begins at 7:30 a.m. ( )
2. Students eat breakfast before the first lesson. ( )
3. Arabic is usually the first subject at school. ( )
4. The school day ends at 1:30 p.m. ( )

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Carpenters make .... in Damietta.
   a) furniture b) fruits c) trees d) fish
3. Farmers .... the crops and sell it in the market.
   a) raise b) play c) harvest d) build
4. Do you usually .... out with your friends?

A) go B) goes C) going D) went

5. Ali .... his grandparents every Saturday.

A) visit B) visits C) visited D) visiting

3- Fill in the gaps:

clean - coral reefs - dirty - national - snorkel

Ras Mohamed is a famous (1) .... park in the south of Sinai, Egypt. It is known for its beautiful (2) .... People from all over the world visit Ras Mohamed to swim, (3) .... , and dive. Ras Mohamed is a protected area. So, it is important to follow the rules to keep the park (4) .... and safe.

4- Read the passage and answer:

My name is Hema. I help new students get to know the school and their classrooms. I take them around and I stay with them at the break. I helped a new student yesterday. His name is Ahmed. He was very nervous and shy. I shared my book with him and I gave him extra copies of the worksheets. I love helping my friends. Next Friday, We will go to Cairo together and visit the pyramids there.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The main idea of the text is about...................... .

A) helping new students B) football

C) studying D) teachers at school

2. Ahmed was shy and.................... .

A) happy B) nervous C) strong D) organized

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What did Hema share with Ahmed?

....

4. What will they visit in Cairo?

....

5. Summarize the text in one sentence.

....

5- Read and write the sentences using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1. They .... (doesn't) study in the afternoon.
2. My father .... (travel) to a different country every year.

6- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. is – The sea – full – fish – of – colorful.

....

2. always – is – happy – She – active – and.

....

7- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. do you live in a village or a city

....

2. The carpenters make furniture in damietta

....

8- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

" Your city or village"

live – located – famous for

....

....

....

....

....

....

Unit 2

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

natural fertilizer
سماد طبيعي

weeds
أعشاب ضارة

hibiscus
كركديه

basil
ريحان

pull out
يقتلع/ينزع

water
يروي - ماء

plant
يزرع - نبات

herbs
أعشاب

OTHER VOCABULARY

oil	زيت	sunlight	ضوء الشمس
incredible	رائع/لا يصدق	dishes	أطباق
harmful	ضار	flavor	نكهة
mint	نعناع	health	صحة
parsley	بقدونس	balcony	شرفة
mint tea	شاي النعناع	relax	يسترخي
insects	حشرات	guava	جوافة
jasmine	ياسمين	fig tree	شجرة تين
olive	زيتون	early	باكراً

VERBS

Regular verbs		
use	يستخدم	used
smell	يشم	smelled
check	يتحقق/يفحص	checked

Irregular verbs		
grow	يزرع	grew
have	لديه/يملك	had

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
plant	يزرع/نبات	grow	يزرع	-	
tasty	لذيذ	sweet	حلو	terrible	فظيع
healthy	صحي	-		unhealthy	غير صحي

EXPRESSIONS

take care of	يعتني بـ	at night	في الليل
What kinds	ما أنواع	full of	مليء بـ
good for	مفيد لـ	hard work	عمل شاق

MINI EXERCISE

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Farmers use ________ to help plants grow.
   A) fertilizer B) weeds C) herbs D) basil
2. We ________ the plants every day.
   A) pull B) plant C) water D) grow
3. We should ________ the weeds from the garden.
   A) water B) pull out C) plant D) enjoy
4. Basil is a useful ________.
   A) insect B) flower C) tree D) herb
5. We can ________ small trees in the garden.
   A) relax B) water C) pull D) plant

Listening

Caring For Plants

العناية بالنباتات

*** Listen to the dialog between Laila and her grandpa talking about the plants in his garden**

Laila	:	Grandpa, your garden looks incredible! How do you keep it so green and healthy? جدي، حديقتك تبدو رائعة! كيف تحافظ عليها خضراء وصحية هكذا؟

Grandpa	:	Thank you, Laila. I take care of it every day. Plants need water, sunlight, and care to grow well. شكراً لكِ يا ليلى. أعتني بها كل يوم. النباتات تحتاج إلى الماء وضوء الشمس والرعاية لتنمو جيداً.
Laila	:	What kinds of plants do you have here? ما أنواع النباتات التي لديك هنا؟
Grandpa	:	I grow herbs like basil, mint, and parsley. We use them in many Egyptian dishes. Some add flavor, and others are good for health. أزرع أعشاباً مثل الريحان والنعناع والبقدونس. نستخدمها في العديد من الأطباق المصرية. بعضها يضيف نكهة، والبعض الآخر مفيد للصحة.
Laila	:	Oh, Dad drinks mint tea every evening on the balcony. It helps him relax. أوه، أبي يشرب شاي النعناع كل مساء في الشرفة. إنه يساعده على الاسترخاء.
Grandpa	:	Yes, it tastes good. I also grow hibiscus and jasmine. They smell lovely, and we use hibiscus to make a tasty drink. نعم، مذاقه جيد. أزرع أيضاً الكركديه والياسمين. رائحتهما جميلة، ونستخدم الكركديه لصنع مشروب لذيذ.
Laila	:	Mom makes hibiscus tea all the time! And jasmine smells amazing at night. أمي تعد شاي الكركديه طوال الوقت! ورائحة الياسمين مدهشة في الليل.
Grandpa	:	I have guava and fig trees, too. Their fruit is sweet and healthy. Over there are the olive trees. لدي أيضاً أشجار جوافة وتين. ثمارها حلوة وصحية. وهناك أشجار الزيتون.
Laila	:	Wow! Do Egyptians really grow olives? واو! هل يزرع المصريون الزيتون حقاً؟
Grandpa	:	Yes. Olives take time to grow, but they are full of oil. People grew olive trees in Egypt many years ago—and they still do. نعم. يحتاج الزيتون وقتاً لينمو، لكنه مليء بالزيت. لقد زرع الناس أشجار الزيتون في مصر منذ سنوات عديدة، وما زالوا يفعلون ذلك.
Laila	:	That's cool! How do you care for all these plants? هذا رائع! كيف تعتني بكل هذه النباتات؟
Grandpa	:	I water them early in the morning, pull out weeds, and check for insects. Sometimes I use natural fertilizer. أنا أسقيهم في الصباح الباكر، وأزيل الحشائش الضارة، وأتفقد وجود الحشرات. أحياناً أستخدم سماداً طبيعياً.
Laila	:	It sounds like hard work. يبدو أنه عمل شاق.

* LISTEN AGAIN AND ANSWER.

1. What kind of herbs does Grandpa grow in his garden?

    ....

2. Where does Laila's dad like to drink mint tea?

    ....

3. Why does Grandpa take care of his plants every day?

    ....

Writing

Caring for plants

الاعتناء بالنباتات

للحديث عن الاعتناء بالنباتات لاحظ الجدول التالي:

I	use natural fertilizer.	أستخدم سمادًا طبيعيًا
	pull out the harmful weeds.	أنزع الأعشاب الضارة
	water the plants every day.	أسقي النباتات كل يوم
	check for insects on the plants.	أتحقق من وجود حشرات على النباتات
	care for the plants.	أعتني بالنباتات
	plant guava and fig trees.	أزرع أشجار الجوافة والتين
	help my father grow plants.	أساعد والدي في زراعة النباتات
	grow fruits like guavas and figs.	أزرع فواكه مثل الجوافة والتين

WRITE A PARAGRAPH OF (60) WORDS ABOUT:

"Caring for plants"

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

Homework

1- Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. I help my father care for plants. ( )
2. I use natural fertilizer every day. ( )
3. I pull out harmful flowers. ( )
4. I check the plants for insects. ( )

2- Fill in the gaps:

grow - healthy - water - fertilizer - weeds

I help my father care for plants and (1) .... fruits like guavas and figs. To do this, I use natural (2) .... and water the plants every day. I also pull out harmful (3) .... and check the plants for insects to make sure they stay (4) ....

3- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D:

1. I .... out the weeds from the garden every morning. SB
   A) pull B) check C) water D) check
2. We help my grandpa .... for the plants in his garden. SB
   A) plant B) water C) care D) grow
3. Every morning, I .... for insects on the plants. SB
   A) check B) take C) plant D) water
4. Since ancient times, people used olives to make .... SB
   A) oil B) grow C) herbs D) water
5. My brother and I have a plant. We .... it every day. SB
   A) oil B) grow C) herbs D) water
6. In Egypt, people use .... like basil in cooking. SB
   A) oil B) grow C) herbs D) water
7. Farmers .... fruits like guavas and figs. SB
   A) oil B) grow C) herbs D) water
8. What is hibiscus used ________ in the family? AB
   A) from B) for C) off D) of
9. Plants need ________ to grow well.
   A) lessons B) homework C) music D) sunlight
10. Olives are full of ________.
    A) sugar B) water C) oil D) salt

11. We use natural ________ to help plants grow.
A) fertilizer B) insects C) weeds D) sunlight

4- Read the text and answer the questions:

My grandfather has a beautiful garden behind our house. He grows many herbs like basil, mint, parsley, hibiscus, and jasmine. Every morning, he waters the plants and gives them natural fertilizer. He also pulls out harmful weeds and checks the plants for insects. Hibiscus is used to make a tasty drink, and mint is used to make tea. Jasmine smells wonderful at night. We also have guava, fig, and olive trees. I always help my grandfather because I love gardening and enjoy spending time with him.

A) Read and choose the correct answer:

1. Grandfather gives the plants natural ________.
A) fertilizer B) water C) insects D) flowers
2. Hibiscus is used to make a tasty ________.
A) drink B) cake C) soup D) salad

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Where is the garden?
....
4. Name two herbs in the garden.
....
5. Why does the writer help his grandfather?
....

5- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. every - of - I - take - it - day - care.
....
2. olives - Do - really - Egyptians - grow?
....
3. plants - grandpa - My - every - water - day - the.
....
4. balcony - Dad - every - mint - drinks - evening - on - the - tea.
....

6- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. What does laila's dad drink in the evening
....
2. mom makes hibiscus tea all the time
....

7- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"Caring for plants"

grow – plant - care

Lesson 2 How' s The Weather in Your City?

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

weather	طقس	warm	دافئ
windy	عاصف	shade	ظل
rainy	ممطر	protect	يحمي
sunny	مشمس	outdoors	في الخارج
wet	مبتل	clouds	غيوم

MAIN VOCABULARY

sky	سماء	people	ناس
different	مختلف	clear	صافٍ
today	اليوم	sunglasses	نظارات شمسية
dark	داكن - مظلم	streets	شوارع
waves	أمواج	shops	محلات
parks	حدائق	Children	أطفال
homework	واجب مدرسي	students	طلاب
birds	طيور	strong	قوي
hats	قبعات	Egyptians	مصريون

VERBS

Regular verbs		
want	يريد	wanted
stay	يبقى	stayed

Irregular verbs		
fly	يطير	flew
drink	يشرب	drank
wear	يرتدي	wore
sit	يجلس	sat

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
high	عالية	-		low	منخفض
hot	حار	-		cold	بارد

indoors	في الداخل	inside	بالداخل	outdoors	في الخارج
early	مبكراً	-		late	

EXPRESSIONS

from one place to another	من مكان لآخر	in the morning	في الصباح
full of	مليء بـ	take care of	يعتني بـ

MINI EXERCISE

Choose the correct answer:

1. The weather is ________ today.
   A) students B) homework C) sunny D) streets
2. We wear ________ on sunny days.
   A) sunglasses B) bags C) homework D) clouds
3. Dark ________ bring rain.
   A) birds B) clouds C) parks D) shops
4. Children like playing ________.
   A) shade B) weather C) homework D) outdoors
5. We sit in the ________ on hot days.
   A) sky B) shade C) waves D) streets

Reading

Read the text. What is the weather like in Egypt today?

New Message	
To:	John@yahoo.com
From:	youssef@gmail.com
Subject:	Weather in Egypt

Hi John,
How are you? I want to tell you about the weather in Egypt today. It is very different from one place to another.
In Alexandria, it's windy and rainy. The sky is full of dark clouds and the waves are high. people are staying indoors because it's cold and the streets are wet. Some shops are closing early.
In Cairo, the weather is warm and sunny. People are walking in the streets. Children are playing in the parks. Some students are doing their homework outdoors. I can see birds flying in the clear sky.

In Aswan, it is hot. The sun is very strong, and the sky is clear. Farmers water their plants early in the morning. People drink lots of water, wear hats and sunglasses, and sit in the shade to protect themselves from the sun.
Now, Egyptians are checking the weather to help people take care of their homes and plants.
What is the weather like in your city? Write back soon.
Your friend,
Youssef

send

أهلاً يا جون،
كيف حالك؟ أريد أن أخبرك عن الطقس في مصر اليوم. إنه مختلف جداً من مكان لآخر.
في الإسكندرية، الجو عاصف وممطر. السماء مليئة بالغيوم الداكنة والأمواج عالية. الناس يمكثون في منازلهم لأن الجو بارد والشوارع مبللة. بعض المحلات تغلق أبوابها مبكراً.
في القاهرة، الطقس دافئ ومشمس. الناس يمشون في الشوارع. الأطفال يلعبون في الحدائق. بعض الطلاب يحلّون واجباتهم المدرسية في الخارج. أستطيع أن أرى الطيور تحلق في السماء الصافية.
في أسوان، الجو حار. الشمس قوية جداً والسماء صافية. يقوم المزارعون بسقي نباتاتهم في الصباح الباكر. يشرب الناس الكثير من الماء، ويرتدون القبعات والنظارات الشمسية، ويجلسون في الظل لحماية أنفسهم من الشمس.
الآن، يتابع المصريون أحوال الطقس لمساعدة الناس على الاعتناء بمنازلهم ونباتاتهم.
كيف حال الطقس في مدينتك؟ اكتب لي قريباً. صديقك، يوسف

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. What is the weather like in Alexandria according to the text?

....

2. Why are some students doing their homework outdoors?

....

3. Why do farmers water plants early in the morning?

....

Grammar

The present continuous

المضارع المستمر

الاستخدام: يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث يقع الان في وقت الكلام.

التكوين:

الفاعل+ am / is / are + v+ing

I أنا → am + V+ing

he هو
she هي
it هو/هي لغير العاقل
اسم مفرد
→ is + V+ing

we نحن
you انت / انتم
they هم
اسم جمع
→ are + V+ing

She is watching TV. هي تشاهد التلفاز .

الكلمات الدالة:

now	الان	look!	أنظر
at the moment	في هذه اللحظة	watch out!	أحترس
at present	في الوقت الحاضر	look out!	أحترس
listen!	استمع	today	اليوم

أنا أفعل واجبي الان. ....

أحمد نائم. ....

استمع! هم يغنون. ....

احترس السيارة قادمة ....

النفي:

الفاعل+ am not / isn't / aren't + v+ing

هو لا يلعب كرة القدم في هذه اللحظة. ....

أنظر يا استاذ! أحمد لا يكتب ما على السبورة. ....

السؤال:

1- السؤال بهل:

Am / Is / Are + + الفاعل + v+ing ...?

هل مني تلعب العاب الفيديو؟ ....

....

هل أنت تتحدث في التليفون؟ ....

....

2- السؤال بكلمة استفهام:

Q.W + am / is / are + + الفاعل + v+ing ...?

ماذا تفعلين؟ ....
أنا أطبخ العشاء ....

Read and write the sentences using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets

1. Maged .... (play) tennis in the club now. SB
2. .... (you eat) your lunch at the moment? SB
3. I .... (not wear) my jacket. It's hot. SB
4. My friend and I .... (visit) London now. SB
5. She is studying for her exam .... (last) week.
6. Are you .... (played) football at the moment?
7. Look! The cat is .... (run) after the mouse.
8. They .... (is) coming from school now.

Homework

1- Fill in the gaps:

flying - streets - smell - sunny - outdoors

In Cairo, the weather is warm and (1) .... People are walking in the (2) .... Children are playing in the parks. Some students are doing their homework (3) .... I can see birds (4) .... in the clear sky.

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. When it's hot, people drink water and rest in the .... SB
   a) shade b) street c) heat d) dust
2. The streets are .... because it is raining heavily. SB
   a) dry b) wet c) dusty d) hot
3. We wear hats to .... ourselves from the sun. SB
   a) heat b) clean c) grow d) protect
4. Some people like to check the .... before they go outdoors to know if it's hot or cold. SB
   a) shops b) beach c) plants d) weather
5. People sit in the ________ on hot days.
   a) streets b) parks c) outdoors d) shade
6. We wear hats and sunglasses to ________ ourselves.
   a) enjoy b) protect c) check d) water
7. Children are playing in the ________.

A) waves B) shops C) parks D) clouds

8. The sky is full of dark ________.

A) birds B) clouds C) hats D) homework

3- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D:

1. The children .... in the park today.
   A) are playing B) play C) plays D) is playing
2. We .... to the radio at the moment.
   A) don't listen B) are not listening C) doesn't D) am listening
3. He .... his bicycle this afternoon.
   A) isn't riding B) aren't riding C) riding D) doesn't
4. .... the cat sleeping on the couch?
   A) Am B) Is C) Are D) Do
5. Are they .... the garden at the moment?
   A) clean B) cleaning C) cleans D) cleaned
6. .... Mona eating an ice cream?
   A) Does B) Is C) Are D) Do
7. look! the boy is .... the ball.
   A) kicking B) kick C) kicks D) kicked
8. What .... doing at the moment?
   A) is he B) he is C) he does D) does he
9. Mr Zaki .... us today
   A) teaching B) is teaching C) teach D) teaches
10. At the moment, students.................to a story.
    A) listened B) are listening C) listens D) listen
11. What book.................now?
    A) you are reading B) are you reading C) did you read D) do you read
12. My father is ....in the garden right now.
    A) sit B) sat C) sitting D) was sitting
13. It .... at the moment.
    A) rains B) raining C) rain D) is raining
14. My father always drives to work, but today he................the bus.
    A) take B) takes C) is taking D) took
15. Rami.................... studying now.
    A) doesn't B) don't C) isn't D) aren't
16. The girls .... to music at the moment.
    A) listen B) listens C) listening D) are listening

4- Read and write the sentences using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets

1.Mohamed .... (play) tennis in the club now. AB

2. .... you........... (eat) your lunch at the moment? AB

3. I .... (not wear) my jacket. It's hot. AB
4. My friend and I .... (visit) London now. AB
5. Ahmed .... (clean) his room right now. AB
6. The sun .... (shine) brightly today. AB
7. She .... (close) the window because it's raining. AB
8. Nora .... (not study) for the test. She is watching TV. AB
9. Are the birds .... (fly) in the sky? AB
10. Why .... (do) they not revising hard? AB
11. We .... (celebrate) my sister's birthday tonight. AB
12. .... (Do) your aunts visiting you tonight? AB
13. .... (Does) she helping her mother?
14. I'm .... (read) a story at the moment.
15. Hatem .... (is studying) now, he's sleeping.
16. We .... (goes) to the theater to watch a play now.
17. Are they .... (watch) a funny movie?
18. We .... (eat) our lunch at the moment.
19. Nesma is .... (wear) a hat.

5- Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. weather – The – today – is – sunny – and – warm.
   ....
2. in – Children – parks – the – are – playing.
   ....
3. wear – People – hats – sunny – on – days.
   ....
4. protect – Trees – us – the – from – sun.
   ....
5. dark – The – sky – has – clouds – today.
   ....
6. Students – homework – their – do – indoors – today.
   ....

6- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. They aren t playing in the garden
   ....
2. why is the weather so hot
   ....

7- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"The weather in your city"

sunny – warm - cloudy

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Lesson 3 — The Wonderful Nile River

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

kingfisher
طائر الرفراف

crocodile
تمساح

tilapia
سمك البلطي

The Nile
النيل

flow	يتدفق	temple	معبد
flood	يفيض	food	طعام

OTHER VOCABULARY

river	نهر	ten	عشرة
longest	أطول	fence	سور
desert	صحراء	bed	سرير
country	دولة	desk	مكتب
Nile perch	سمك النيل	net	شبكة
heron	طائر مالك الحزين	shelf	رف

ducks	بط	hill	تل
Egyptian	مصري	pin	دبوس
vegetables	خضروات	sit	يجلس
boats	قوارب	insect	حشرة
special	مميز	swim	يسبح
jobs	وظائف	provide	يمد - يزود

VERBS

Regular verbs		
live	يعيش	lived
travel	يسافر	traveled

Irregular verbs		
bring	يجلب	brought
come	يأتي	came
find	يجد	found
build	يبني	built

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
near	بالقرب من			far	بعيد
dangerous	خطير	unsafe	غير أمن	safe	آمن
Ancient	قديم	old	قديم	new	جديد
near	بالقرب من			far	بعيد

EXPRESSIONS

flow through	يتدفق عبر	depend on	يعتمد على
In the past,	في الماضي		

MINI EXERCISE

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The Nile is the longest ________ in Egypt.
   A) desert B) river C) hill D) temple
2. A ________ is a dangerous animal.
   A) kingfisher B) heron C) crocodile D) duck
3. We can catch ________ in the Nile.
   A) tilapia B) kingfisher C) heron D) crocodile
4. The Nile ________ through Egypt.
   A) floods B) provides C) swims D) flows
5. Many birds come to the Nile to find ________.
   A) boats B) food C) desks D) shelves

Reading

The Wonderful Nile River

نهر النيل الرائع

*** Read the text. What do you know about the Nile River?**

The Nile is the longest river in the world. It is about 6,650 kilometers long. The Nile flows through Egypt from south to north. It goes through the desert and brings life to the country.

Many animals live in and near the Nile. Big fish like Nile perch and tilapia swim in the water. Crocodiles live in the river too. They are dangerous animals. Many birds come to the river to drink and find food. You can see kingfishers, herons, and ducks near the Nile.

The Nile is very important for Egyptian people. In the past, the river flooded and brought good soil. Farmers used this soil to grow food like wheat and vegetables. The Nile provides people and animals with water to drink. People also use the river to travel in boats.

The Ancient Egyptians thought the Nile was special. They built temples near the river. Today, many people still depend on the Nile for their jobs and food.

نهر النيل هو أطول نهر في العالم. يبلغ طوله حوالي 6,650 كيلومتراً. يتدفق النيل عبر مصر من الجنوب إلى الشمال. يمر عبر الصحراء ويجلب الحياة إلى البلاد.

تعتبر التماسيح حيوانات خطيرة. تعيش أسماك كبيرة مثل البلطي وسمك النيل في الماء. تعيش التماسيح أيضاً في النهر. تأتي العديد من الطيور إلى النهر للشرب والعثور على الطعام. يمكنك أن ترى طيور الرفراف ومالك الحزين والبط بالقرب من النيل.

نهر النيل مهم جداً للشعب المصري. في الماضي، كان النهر يفيض ويجلب التربة الجيدة. استخدم المزارعون هذه التربة لزراعة الطعام مثل القمح والخضروات. يوفر النيل للناس والحيوانات الماء للشرب. يستخدم الناس أيضاً النهر للسفر بالقوارب.

كان قدماء المصريين يعتقدون أن النيل مميز. لقد بنوا المعابد بالقرب من النهر. اليوم، لا يزال الكثير من الناس يعتمدون على النيل في وظائفهم وطعامهم.

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. How long is the Nile River?

   ....

2. Name two fish that live in the Nile.

   ....

3. Why is the Nile important for farmers?

   ....

4. Which bird can you see near the Nile?

   ....

Writing

Work in groups.

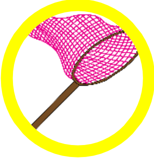
Write 5 sentences about the Nile River

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

Pronunciation

Short e and short i

the /e/ sound	the short "ɪ" sound
Pronounce the /e/ sound by opening your mouth slightly and keeping your tongue low-mid and front. This vowel sound is heard in words like "ten" /ten/, "hen" /hen/, and "bed" /bed/. انطق الصوت /e/ بفتح فمك قليلاً وإبقاء لسانك في المنتصف الأمامي منخفضاً. يُسمع صوت هذا الحرف المتحرك في كلمات مثل/ten/ "ten" ، و/hen/ "hen" ، و/bed/ "bed" .	Pronounce the short "ɪ" sound Keep your tongue high but slightly lower than for /ɪ/, with relaxed lips and jaw. The tongue tip rests just behind the bottom front teeth like in the words (sit, bit, in) انطق الصوت القصير "I" بإبقاء لسانك مرتفعاً ولكن أقل قليلاً من حالة نطق الصوت/i:/ ، مع إبقاء الشفاه والفك في حالة استرخاء. يستقر طرف اللسان خلف الأسنان الأمامية السفلية مباشرة كما في الكلمات(sit, bit, in) .
desk	pin

bed	hill
shelf	sit
	
net	window

Read the sentences and write the correct sound of the word in bold:

1. Sea turtles swim in the warm Red Sea. ....
2. The ibis eats small animals like insects and fish. ....
3. Grandpa grows herbs like mint and parsley. ....
4. Hibiscus flowers grow near the fence. ....

Homework

1- Listen and write (T) true or (F) false:

1. The Nile is the shortest river in the world. (   )
2. The Nile flows through Egypt from south to north. (   )
3. The Nile is about 6,650 kilometers long. (   )
4. The river brings life to the country. (   )

2- Fill in the gaps:

ducks – tilapia - sea - river - food

Many animals live in and near the Nile. Big fish like Nile perch and (1) .... swim in the water. Crocodiles live in the (2) ...., too. They are dangerous animals. Many birds come to the river to drink and find (3) .... You can see kingfishers, herons, and (4) .... near the Nile.

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The .... is very important for our lives. SB
   A) desk B) Nile C) car D) dog
2. .... live in the Nile and they are very dangerous. SB
   A) temples B) Crocodiles C) Nile D) food
3. Farmers grow .... like wheat and vegetables. SB

A) food B) temples C) flooded D) Nile

4. The river .... every year and brought good soil. SB

A) temples B) food C) flooded D) Crocodiles

5. In the past, Ancient Egyptians built .... near the river. SB

A) food B) temples C) Nile D) flooded

6. The Nile .... through Egypt from south to north.

A) flows B) play C) swim D) carry

7. Sea turtles .... in the warm Red Sea. SB

A) wash B) swim C) run D) walk

8. The ibis eats small animals like .... and fish. SB

A) insects B) elephants C) lions D) giraffes

9. Grandpa grows herbs like .... and parsley. SB

A) rice B) potatoes C) mint D) flower

10. There is a .... around our house. SB

A) shelf B) door C) window D) fence

11. The Nile River is very ________ for farmers.

A) dangerous B) important C) dirty D) small

12. Kingfishers, herons, and ducks are types of ________.

A) plants B) fish C) birds D) insects

13. Crocodiles live in the ________.

A) desert B) Nile C) mountains D) forest

4- Read the passage and answer:

The Nile is very important for Egyptian people. In the past, the river flooded and brought good soil. Farmers used this soil to grow food like wheat and vegetables. The Nile provides people and animals with water to drink. People also use the river to travel in boats.

The Ancient Egyptians thought the Nile was special. They built temples near the river. Today, many people still depend on the Nile for their jobs and food.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. In the past, the river flooded and brought good _____.

A) water B) soil C) food D) jobs

2. The Nile provides people and animals with _____ to drink.

A) soil B) water C) food D) boats

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What did farmers use the good soil for?

....

4. What did Ancient Egyptians build near the river?

....

5. How do people use the river to travel?

....

5.Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. come – birds – Many – the – to – river – food – find – to.

   ....

2. dangerous – Crocodiles – are – animals – very.

   ....

3. Ancient – built – temples – Egyptians – the – near – river.

   ....

6- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"The Nile"

longest – crocodiles -flood

Lesson 4

Unforgettable Trip to Wadi El Rayan

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

fossil
حفرية

lake
بحيرة

skeleton
هيكل عظمي

waterfall
شلال

sand dunes	كثبان رملية	tucked	مرمي / موضوع
guide	مرشد سياحي	history	تاريخ
rare	نادر	Wildlife	الحياة البرية
exhibit	معرض	Wadi El Rayan	وادي الريان

OTHER VOCABULARY

trip	رحلة	camel	جمل
Fayoum	الفيوم	science	علوم
National Park	حديقة وطنية	wooden	خشبي
palm trees	أشجار نخيل	distance	مسافة
scientist	عالم	bones	عظام
whale	حوت	museum	متحف
nature	طبيعة	area	منطقة

VERBS

Regular verbs		
organize	ينظم	organized
walk	يمشي	walked
show	يعرض	showed
realize	يدرك	realized

Irregular verbs		
leave	يغادر	left
ride	يركب	rode
find	يجد	found

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
kind	لطيف	friendly	ودود	unkind	غير لطيف
beautiful	جميل	nice	لطيف	ugly	قبيح
short	قصير			long	طويل

EXPRESSIONS

for two hours	لمدة ساعتين	Valley of the Whales	وادي الحيتان
On the way	في الطريق	take a picture	يلتقط صورة

MINI EXERCISE

Choose the correct answer:

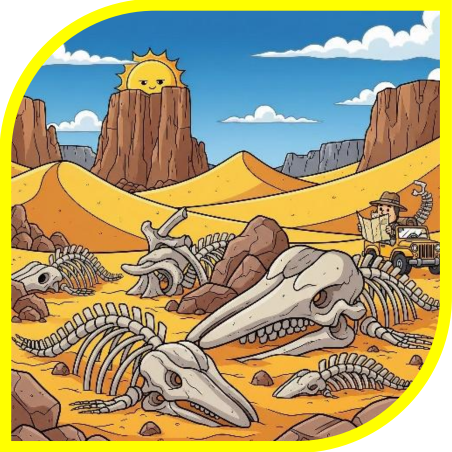
1. We can see old fossils in a ________.
   A) museum B) lake C) waterfall D) trip
2. A ________ is a place with a lot of water.
   A) skeleton B) waterfall C) fossil D) guide
3. A fossil is very ________.
   A) rare B) wooden C) wet D) warm
4. A ________ shows people around interesting places.
   A) scientist B) guide C) camel D) whale
5. A skeleton is made of ________.
   A) history B) bones C) sand D) water

Reading

Wadi El Rayan

وادي الريان

* Think and answer



Last Thursday, our school organized a trip to Wadi El Rayan National Park in Fayoum. Our class teacher, Miss Salma, and science teacher, Mr. Ahmed, came with us. We left school early and rode the bus for two hours.
On the way, we saw green farms, sand dunes, and camels walking in the distance. When we arrived, a kind guide named Mr. Tarek showed us the lakes, the waterfalls, and the palm trees. He explained that Wadi El Rayan is not only beautiful, but it also protects rare animals and plants.
After lunch, we took another short trip into the desert—to a place called Wadi El-Hitan, or Valley of the Whales. This place was covered by sea. Scientists found the skeletons of ancient whales there. We saw real whale bones in the sand and even a fossil museum!
I wanted to take a picture of the skeletons with my camera when I realized that it wasn't with me. I looked everywhere with no luck. Thankfully, Mr. Ahmed found it tucked under a wooden bench outside the exhibit just before we left that area.
That trip was full of nature, history, and fun with friends.

يوم الخميس الماضي، نظمت مدرستنا رحلة إلى حديقة وادي الريان الوطنية في الفيوم. جاءت معنا معلمة فصلنا، الأستاذة سلمى، ومعلم العلوم، الأستاذ أحمد. غادرنا المدرسة مبكراً وركبنا الحافلة لمدة ساعتين. في الطريق، رأينا مزارع خضراء، وكثباناً رملية، وجمالاً تمشي في الأفق. عندما وصلنا، استقبلنا مرشد لطيف اسمه الأستاذ طارق، وأرانا البحيرات، والشلالات، وأشجار النخيل. وشرح لنا أن وادي الريان ليس جميلاً فحسب، بل يحمي أيضاً الحيوانات والنباتات النادرة. بعد الغداء، قمنا برحلة قصيرة أخرى إلى الصحراء، إلى مكان يسمى وادي الحيتان. كان هذا المكان مغطى بالبحر في الماضي. وقد وجد العلماء هناك هياكل عظمية لحيتان قديمة. رأينا عظام حيتان حقيقية في الرمال وحتى متحفاً للحفريات! أردت أن ألتقط صورة للهياكل العظمية بكاميرتي عندما أدركت أنها ليست معي. بحثت في كل مكان دون جدوى. لحسن الحظ، وجدها الأستاذ أحمد موضوعة تحت مقعد خشبي خارج المعرض قبل أن نغادر تلك المنطقة مباشرة. كانت تلك الرحلة مليئة بالطبيعة والتاريخ والمرح مع الأصدقاء.

* Listen again and answer.

1. Where did the students go on their school trip?
....
2. What animals did the students see near the lake?
....

Here are some steps for writing a story:

إليك خطوات كتابة القصة:

- Tell when and where the story takes place.
  أخبر متى وأين تجري القصة.
- Say who is in the story (people, animals, etc.).
  اذكر من هم الشخصيات في القصة (أشخاص، حيوانات، إلخ).
- Write what happens using (first, next, and finally)
  اكتب ما يحدث باستخدام (أولاً، بعد ذلك، وأخيراً).
- Include a problem and a solution.
  تضمن مشكلة وحلاً.
- Use past simple tense. استخدم زمن الماضي البسيط.
- Add interesting details. أضف تفاصيل مثيرة للاهتمام.
- Finish with an ending. انهِ القصة بنهاية.

Think and create

My Egyptian Wildlife Snapshot

لقطة من الحياة البرية المصرية

*** Steps**

1- Choose one animal (like a camel, Nile crocodile).
اختر حيواناً واحداً (مثل الجمل، تمساح النيل).

2- Find or draw a picture: You can draw the animal or plant, print a photo, or cut out one from a magazine.
ابحث عن صورة أو ارسمها: يمكنك رسم الحيوان أو النبات، طباعة صورة، أو قص واحدة من مجلة.

3- Write 3 easy facts:
Where does it live? (Desert, sea, river, etc.)
What's the weather like there? (Hot, dry, sunny, etc.)
What's one special thing about it? (What does it eat? Is it dangerous or not ?)

اكتب 3 حقائق سهلة:
أين يعيش؟ (الصحراء، البحر، النهر، إلخ.)
كيف يكون الطقس هناك؟ (حار، جاف، مشمس، إلخ.)
ما هي ميزة واحدة خاصة به؟ (ماذا يأكل؟ هل هو خطير أم لا؟)

4- Make your card and color it.

اصنع بطاقتك ولونها.

5- Share with the class.

شاركها مع الفصل.

Homework

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. There are sand .... in the desert.
   A) dust B) sea C) dunes D) bridges
2. A .... is a person tell the tourists about the history.
   A) teacher B) guide C) doctor D) engineer
3. Wadi El Rayan protects .... animals and plants.
   A) rare B) scary C) cute D) dangerous
4. Scientists found the .... of ancient whales there.
   A) houses B) food C) skeletons D) legs
5. I couldn't find my camera, but my teacher found it .... under the bench.
   A) kicked B) tucked C) viewed D) watched
6. I study about the past in ....
   A) Arabic B) history C) math D) science
7. Wadi El Rayan is a ________ park.
   A) national B) city C) zoo D) water
8. People grow ________ like guavas and figs.
   A) vegetables B) fruits C) grains D) flowers

9. Wadi El-Hitan called the Valley of the ________.
A) Lions B) Whales C) Eagles D) Snakes

2- Fill in the gaps:

sand - fossil - Park - guide - protects

Last Thursday, our school organized a trip to Wadi El Rayan National (1) ………… in Fayoum. On the way, we saw green farms, (2) ………… dunes, and camels walking in the distance. When we arrived, a kind (3) ……………… named Mr. Tarek showed us the lakes, the waterfalls, and the palm trees. He explained that Wadi El Rayan is not only beautiful, but it also (4) ……………… rare animals and plants.

3- Read the passage and answer:

Last Thursday, a school trip went to Wadi El Rayan National Park in Fayoum. A guide showed the students lakes, waterfalls, and palm trees, and explained the park's importance. They then visited Wadi El-Hitan, the Valley of the Whales, where they saw ancient whale skeletons and a fossil museum. A student lost his camera, but a teacher found it. The trip was a great mix of nature, history, and fun.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. A guide showed the students lakes, waterfalls, and ………. .
A) deserts B) palm trees C) camels D) gardens
2. At Wadi El-Hitan, they saw ancient whale …… and a fossil museum.
A) fossils B) skeletons C) bones D) fish

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What did the guide explain about Wadi El Rayan?
……………………………………………………………………………………
4. What did the students see at Wadi El-Hitan?
……………………………………………………………………………………
5. Who found the student's lost camera?
……………………………………………………………………………………

4- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. trip - school - last - a - Our - organized - Thursday.
……………………………………………………………………………………
2. We - two - bus - the - rode - for - hours.
……………………………………………………………………………………
3. of - whales - skeletons - saw - We - ancient - there.
……………………………………………………………………………………

4. was - tucked - a - My - under - camera - bench - wooden.

....

5. Punctuate the following:

1. why is the weather so hot

....

2. we saw fossils at the museum

....

6- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"Wadi El Rayan"

Sand dunes – guide - skeletons

....

Revision unit 2

Important vocabulary

natural fertilizer	سماد طبيعي	weather	طقس
weeds	أعشاب ضارة	windy	عاصف
hibiscus	كركديه	rainy	ممطر
basil	ريحان	wet	مبلل
pull out	يقتلع / يشد	warm	دافئ
water	يسقي / ماء	sunny	مشمس
plant/grow	يزرع	outdoors	في الخارج
oil	زيت	shade	ظل
herbs	أعشاب	protect	يحمي
kingfisher	طائر الرفراف	tucked	مطوي / موضوع
crocodile	تمساح	exhibit	معرض
tilapia	بلطي	sand dunes	كثبان رملية
flow	يتدفق	guide	مرشد
flood	يفيض	rare	نادر

The Nile	النيل	skeletons	هياكل عظمية
food	طعام	history	تاريخ
temple	معبد	Wadi El Rayan	وادي الريان

Important Sentences

1	We use natural fertilizer for healthy plants. نستخدم السماد الطبيعي للحصول على نباتات صحية.
2	We water the plants every morning. نحن نروي النباتات كل صباح.
3	Farmers pull out harmful weeds every week. يقتلع المزارعون الأعشاب الضارة كل أسبوع.
4	Basil is a useful herb in Egypt. الريحان عشب مفيد في مصر.
5	Hibiscus makes a tasty cold drink. الكركديه يصنع مشروبًا باردًا لذيذًا.
6	Olive trees grow in many places. تنمو أشجار الزيتون في أماكن كثيرة.
7	The weather is sunny in Cairo today. الطقس مشمس في القاهرة اليوم.
8	Alexandria is rainy and windy today. الطقس ممطر وعاصف في الإسكندرية اليوم.
9	People wear hats on hot days. يرتدي الناس القبعات في الأيام الحارة.
10	Children play outdoors in sunny weather. يلعب الأطفال في الخارج في الطقس المشمس.
11	We sit in the shade in summer. نجلس في الظل في فصل الصيف.
12	The Nile is the longest river worldwide. نهر النيل هو أطول نهر في العالم.
13	The Nile flows through Egypt every day. يمر نهر النيل عبر مصر كل يوم.
14	Crocodiles live in the Nile River. تعيش التماسيح في نهر النيل.
15	Tilapia swims in the Nile water. تسبح أسماك البلطي في مياه النيل.
16	Kingfishers catch fish near the river. يصطاد طائر الرفراف الأسماك بالقرب من النهر.
17	The Nile provides water for people. يوفر نهر النيل الماء للناس.
18	Farmers grow wheat and vegetables there.

	يزرع المزارعون القمح والخضروات هناك.
19	Ancient Egyptians built temples near the Nile. بنى المصريون القدماء المعابد بالقرب من النيل.
20	We visited Wadi El Rayan last Thursday. زرنا وادي الريان يوم الخميس الماضي.
21	Our guide showed us beautiful waterfalls. أرشدنا المرشد إلى الشلالات الجميلة.
22	Scientists found ancient whale skeletons there. وجد العلماء هياكل عظمية لحيتان قديمة هناك.
23	We visited the fossil museum together. زرنا متحف الحفريات معًا.
24	Mr. Ahmed found my camera safely. وجد الأستاذ أحمد كاميرتي بأمان.
25	The trip was exciting and unforgettable. كانت الرحلة ممتعة ولا تُنسى.

Important Paragraphs

Caring for plants — الأعتناء بالنباتات

I help my father care for plants in our garden. We grow guavas, figs, and herbs. Every morning, I water the plants and use natural fertilizer. I pull out harmful weeds and check for insects. Healthy plants grow well and give us fresh fruit. I enjoy helping my father because I love nature and gardening very much.

أساعد والدي في العناية بالنباتات في حديقتنا. نزرع الجوافة والتين والأعشاب. كل صباح، أروي النباتات وأستخدم السماد الطبيعي. أقتلع الأعشاب الضارة وأفحص النباتات بحثًا عن الحشرات. تنمو النباتات الصحية جيدًا وتعطينا فاكهة طازجة. أستمتع بمساعدة والدي لأنني أحب الطبيعة والبستنة كثيرًا.

The weather in your city — الطقس في مدينتك

I'm Ahmed. I'm from Alexandria. Today, the weather is windy and rainy. The sky is full of dark clouds, and the waves are high. People are staying indoors because it is cold. The streets are wet, and some shops are closing early. I like watching the rain from my window with my family every afternoon.

The Nile River نهر النيل

The Nile is the longest river in the world. It flows through Egypt from south to north. Many animals live in and near the river. Crocodiles, fish, and birds find food there. The Nile gives water to people, animals, and farms. Many Egyptians use it for travel, farming, and daily life. The Nile is very important for Egypt.

نهر النيل هو أطول نهر في العالم. يمر عبر مصر من الجنوب إلى الشمال. تعيش العديد من الحيوانات في النهر وبالقرب منه. تجد التماسيح والأسماك والطيور طعامها هناك. يوفر نهر النيل الماء للناس والحيوانات والمزارع. ويستخدمه كثير من المصريين في السفر والزراعة وحياتهم اليومية. ويُعد نهر النيل مهمًا جدًا لمصر.

Exam on unit 2

1- Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. The Nile flows through Egypt from north to south. (   )
2. The Nile is the longest river in the world. (   )
3. Ancient Egyptians built temples near the Nile. (   )
4. In the past, the Nile brought fertile soil for farming. (   )

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. We sit under trees to rest in the ______.
   A) shine B) sun C) balcony D) shade
2. They built a small museum to ______ old animal skeletons.
   A) organize B) see C) protect D) realize
3. .... the cat sleeping on the couch?
   A) Am B) Is C) Are D) Do
4. Are they .... the garden at the moment?
   A) clean B) cleaning C) cleans D) cleaned

3- Fill in the gaps:

high – wet – windy – snow - indoors

The weather is very different from one city to another. In Alexandria, It's (1) ...., and light rain is falling. The waves are (2) .... on the beach, and the sky is full of clouds. People are staying (3) .... because it's cold and windy. Some streets are (4) ...., and cars are moving slowly. Shops are closing early because not many people are going outside.

4- Read the passage and answer:

The weather is changing, and it's very different from one city to another in Egypt. In Alexandria, the wind is blowing, light rain is falling, and waves are crashing on the beach. People are staying indoors because it's cold and windy. In Cairo, the sun is shining, and children are playing in parks. Families are sitting in gardens, and students are doing homework outside. In Aswan, the temperature is rising, the sky is clear, and the sun is very strong. Farmers are watering plants early. Weather experts are studying the sky and sending updates. Everyone is watching the weather and staying safe.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The general idea of the text is about ______.
   A) animals B) cities C) weather D) countries
2. In Aswan, the ______ is rising, and the sky is clear.
   A) kites B) temperature C) marks D) grades

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Why are people staying indoors?
   ....
4. How is the weather in Cairo?
   ....
5. What are weather experts doing?
   ....

5- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. are – What – doing – now – you – right?
   ....
2. on – long – The – ibis – tufts – its ears – black – has.
   ....

6- Read and write the sentences using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1. She's .... (study) for her exams this week.
2. I .... (not go) home now.

7- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. can I travel next weekend

   ....

2. Ahmed is playing football with malik

   ....

8- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"A trip to Wadi El Rayan"

I packed – rode the bus – we saw

....

....

....

....

Unit 3

Community Builders

بناة المجتمع

Lesson 1 Jobs That Help The Community

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

paramedic
مسعف

architect
مهندس معماري

water resources engineer
مهندس موارد مائية

mechanic
ميكانيكي

tailor
خياط

delivery person
عامل توصيل

street cleaner
عامل نظافة

traffic officer
ضابط مرور

vehicles	مركبات	research	بحث
brave	شجاع	emergency	حالة طوارئ
community	مجتمع	control	يتحكم

OTHER VOCABULARY

jobs	وظائف	Because	لأن
list	قائمة	resources	موارد
clean water	ماء نظيف	road	طريق
emergencies	حالات طوارئ	streets	شوارع
cross	يعبر	beautiful	جميل

VERBS

Regular verbs		
help	يساعد	helped
want	يريد	wanted
fix	يصلح	fixed
save	ينقذ - يحافظ	saved

Irregular verbs		
keep	يحافظ	kept
do	يفعل	did

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
fun	ممتع	exciting	مثير	boring	ممل
fix	يصلح	repair	يصلح	damage	يتلف
clean	نظيف	-		dirty	متسخ
save	يحفظ - ينقذ	keep	يحافظ		

EXPRESSIONS

What are you doing?	ماذا تفعل؟	cross the road	يعبر الطريق
make sure	يتأكد	clean the streets	ينظف الشوارع

MINI EXERCISE

Choose the correct answer:

1. A ________ helps sick people in emergencies.
   A) mechanic B) paramedic C) tailor D) cleaner
2. An ________ designs buildings.
   A) architect B) officer C) mechanic D) tailor
3. A ________ fixes vehicles.
   A) cleaner B) paramedic C) mechanic D) engineer
4. A traffic officer helps control the ________.
   A) research B) community C) emergency D) vehicles

Definitions

community مجتمع	a group of people who live or work together in the same place مجموعة من الناس يعيشون أو يعملون معاً في نفس المكان.
research يبحث / بحث	to look for information to learn more about something أن تبحث عن معلومات لتتعلم المزيد عن شيء ما.
vehicles مركبات	things that people use to travel, like cars, buses, and bikes أشياء يستخدمها الناس للسفر، مثل السيارات والحافلات والدراجات.
emergency حالة طوارئ	a sudden situation that needs quick help موقف مفاجئ يتطلب مساعدة سريعة.
brave شجاع	not afraid to do difficult or scary things لا يخاف من القيام بأشياء صعبة أو مخيفة.
control يتحكم	make something happen or stop أن تجعل شيئاً ما يحدث أو يتوقف.

Listening

*** Listen to the conversation.**

Omar, Youssef, and Salma are talking about different jobs in their community.

Omar	:	Hi, Youssef! Hi, Salma! أهلاً يا يوسف! أهلاً يا سلمى!
Youssef	:	Hey, Omar! What are you doing? أهلاً يا عمر! ماذا تفعل؟
Omar	:	I'm doing research about jobs that help our **community**. أنا أقوم ببحث عن الوظائف التي تساعد مجتمعنا.
Salma	:	That sounds fun! Can we help? هذا يبدو ممتعاً! هل يمكننا المساعدة؟
Omar	:	Sure! I want to make a list of jobs and how they help the community. بالتأكيد! أريد أن أعد قائمة بالوظائف وكيف تساعد المجتمع.
Youssef	:	Great idea. I want to be a **mechanic**. فكرة عظيمة. أنا أريد أن أصبح ميكانيكياً.
Salma	:	Why a mechanic? لماذا ميكانيكي؟
Youssef	:	Because mechanics fix vehicles, and I like fixing things. لأن الميكانيكيين يصلحون المركبات، وأنا أحب إصلاح الأشياء.
Omar	:	That's cool! I want to be a **water resources engineer**. هذا رائع! أنا أريد أن أصبح مهندسة موارد مائية.
Salma	:	What do water resources engineers do? ماذا يفعل مهندسو الموارد المائية؟
Omar	:	They make sure we get clean water in our homes and schools. إنهم يتأكدون من أننا نحصل على مياه نظيفة في منازلنا ومدارسنا.
Youssef	:	That's a very important job! هذه وظيفة مهمة جداً!
Salma	:	I want to be a **paramedic**. They help people in emergencies. أنا أريد أن أصبح مسعفاً. إنهم يساعدون الناس في حالات الطوارئ.
Omar	:	That's a brave job. You'll help save lives. هذه وظيفة شجاعة. ستساعد في إنقاذ الأرواح.
Youssef	:	I also like the job of a **traffic officer**. أنا أحب أيضاً وظيفة ضابط المرور.
Salma	:	Me too. They help people cross the road and control cars. وأنا أيضاً. إنهم يساعدون الناس على عبور الطريق ويتحكمون في السيارات.

Omar	:	What about a street cleaner? ماذا عن عامل النظافة؟
Salma	:	They clean the streets and help keep the city beautiful. إنهم ينظفون الشوارع ويساعدون في الحفاظ على جمال المدينة.

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. Why do all the students think these jobs are important?

   ....

2. Who is doing research about jobs that help the community?

   ....

3. Why does Youssef want to be a mechanic?

   ....

4. How do paramedics help people?

   ....

Writing

Different Jobs

الوظائف المختلفة

عشان تكتب براجراف بشكل سليم عن الوظائف المختلفة أتبع الجدول التالي:

فاعل	فعل	مفعول	
A delivery person	brings	food, or packages	عامل توصيل يحضر الطعام أو الطرود.
A Water resources engineer	makes sure	people get clean water.	مهندس موارد مائية يتأكد من أن الناس يحصلون على مياه نظيفة.
A Mechanic	fixes	vehicles	ميكانيكي يصلح المركبات.
A traffic officer	helps	people cross the road.	ضابط مرور يساعد الناس على عبور الطريق.
A tailor	fixes	clothes	خياط يصلح الملابس.
A street cleaner	helps	keep the city beautiful.	عامل نظافة يساعد في الحفاظ على جمال المدينة.
A paramedic	helps	people in an emergency	مسعف يساعد الناس في حالات الطوارئ.

6- Write a paragraph of (30) words about:

"Different jobs"

....

....

....

....

....

....

Homework

1- Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Omar is doing research about jobs that help the community. (   )
2. Mechanics help people in emergencies. (   )
3. Water resources engineers make sure people get clean water. (   )
4. Paramedics have a brave job. (   )

2- Fill in the gaps:

cleaners - fix - engineers - research - paramedic

Omar, Youssef, and Salma are talking about jobs that help their community. Omar is doing (1) .... They talk about mechanics who (2) .... vehicles, and water resources engineers who provide clean water. Salma wants to be a (3) .... to help in emergencies, and they also mention traffic officers and street (4) .... as important community jobs.

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. A .... brings food, or packages to places. SB
   A) street cleaner B) delivery person C) doctor D) mechanic
2. Water resources .... make sure people get clean water. SB
   A) doctors B) teachers C) engineers D) paramedics
3. Mechanics fix .... SB
   A) vehicles B) computers C) clothes D) food
4. The traffic officer helps people .... the road. SB
   A) make B) cross C) drive D) walk
5. The .... fixed my old dress. SB
   A) cleaners B) research C) tailor D) important
6. Adam is doing .... for school. SB
   A) cleaners B) research C) tailor D) important
7. Yesterday, I saw a paramedic helping people in an .... SB
   A) cleaners B) research C) emergency D) important
8. Street .... help keep the city beautiful. SB
   A) cleaners B) research C) tailor D) emergency
9. Every job is .... and matters. SB
   A) cleaners B) research C) tailor D) important
10. A ________ helps patients in emergencies.
   A) paramedic B) cleaner C) policeman D) student

4- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. about - I'm - research - jobs - doing.

....

2. water - I - want - resources - to - a - engineer - be.

....

3. cross - Traffic officers - the - road - people - help.

....

5- Read the text and answer the questions:

Omar is talking with his friends about important jobs. Youssef wants to be a mechanic because he likes fixing vehicles. Omar wants to be a water resources engineer. He wants to help people get clean water in their homes and schools. Salma wants to be a paramedic because she likes helping sick people in emergencies. They also talk about traffic officers and street cleaners. They think all these jobs are important because they help the community every day. Everyone wants to serve people and make life better.

A) Read and choose the correct answer:

1. Youssef wants to be a ________.

A) paramedic B) mechanic C) tailor D) architect

2. Water resources engineers help people get ________ water.

A) dirty B) hot C) clean D) salty

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Why does Salma want to be a paramedic?

....

4. Name two jobs in the text.

....

5. Summarize the text in one sentence.

....

6- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. What are you doing omar?

....

7- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

" Different Jobs"

paramedic – mechanic - tailor

....
....
....
....

Lesson 2 Let' s Help Our Community

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

garbage	قمامة	garbage bags	أكياس قمامة
environment	بيئة	posters	ملصقات
bin	سلة مهملات	traffic	ازدحام مروري
principal	مدير	signs	لافتات

OTHER VOCABULARY

something	شيء ما	teacher	معلم
weekend	عطلة نهاية الأسبوع	park	حديقة
use	يستخدم	students	طلاب
join	ينضم	classmates	زملاء الدراسة
problem	مشكلة	cross	يعبر
parents	آباء	road	طريق
drivers	سائقون	bikes	دراجات
health	صحة	better	أفضل

VERBS

Regular verbs		
need	يحتاج	needed
clean	ينظف	cleaned
ask	يطلب	asked

Irregular verbs		
throw	يرمي	threw
hang	يعلق	hung
let	يسمح	let
write	يكتب	wrote
drive	يقود	drove
ride	يركب	rode

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
terrible	فظيع	bad	سيئ	good	جيد
noisy	مزعج	-		quiet	هادئ
dangerous	خطير	unsafe	غير أمن	safe	آمن
Slowly	ببطء	-		fast	بسرعة
young	صغير	little	صغير	old	قديم

EXPRESSIONS

That's not okay.	هذا ليس جيداً.	in the morning	في الصباح
will be able to	سيكون قادراً على		

MINI EXERCISE

Choose the correct answer:

1. We throw garbage into the ________.
   A) environment B) principal C) bin D) posters
2. The school ________ helps students and teachers.
   A) teacher B) principal C) classmate D) driver
3. We should keep the ________ clean.
   A) environment B) traffic C) road D) weekend
4. Drivers must follow traffic ________.
   A) garbage bags B) posters C) parks D) signs
5. We use ________ to collect rubbish.
   A) garbage bags B) bins C) posters D) roads

Listening

*** Listen and read.**

Let's Help Our Community

Mariam	:	Look at all the garbage near the park. It looks terrible. انظر إلى كل هذه القمامة بالقرب من الحديقة. مظهرها فظيع.
Hadi	:	I know. People throw garbage everywhere. That's not okay. أعلم. الناس يرمون القمامة في كل مكان. هذا ليس جيداً.
Nour	:	We need to do something. It's bad for the environment. علينا أن نفعل شيئاً. هذا سيء للبيئة.
Mariam	:	You're right. We can clean it this weekend. أنت على حق. يمكننا تنظيفها في عطلة نهاية هذا الأسبوع.
Hadi	:	Yes, I can bring some garbage bags. نعم، يمكنني أن أحضر بعض أكياس القمامة.
Nour	:	I can ask my teacher to let us make posters to hang around the park. يمكنني أن أطلب من معلمي أن يسمح لنا بعمل ملصقات لتعليقها حول الحديقة.
Mariam	:	That's a great idea! I'll write, "Please use the bin. هذه فكرة رائعة! سأكتب: "الرجاء استخدام سلة المهملات".
Hadi	:	Can we ask other students to join us? هل يمكننا أن نطلب من الطلاب الآخرين الانضمام إلينا؟

Nour	:	Yes, we can. I'm sure our classmates will be able to help too. نعم، يمكننا ذلك. أنا متأكد من أن زملائنا سيتمكنون من المساعدة أيضاً.
Mariam	:	But there's another problem — traffic near the school. ولكن هناك مشكلة أخرى - الازدحام المروري بالقرب من المدرسة.
Hadi	:	It's very noisy and dangerous. إنه صاخب وخطير جداً.
Nour	:	We can't cross the road safely in the morning. لا يمكننا عبور الطريق بأمان في الصباح.
Mariam	:	Maybe we can ask our principal to help. ربما يمكننا أن نطلب من مديرة المدرسة المساعدة.
Hadi	:	Can she talk to someone about it? هل يمكنها التحدث مع شخص ما حول هذا الموضوع؟
Nour	:	Yes! She may be able to speak with the traffic officer. نعم! قد تتمكن من التحدث مع ضابط المرور.
Nour	:	I think we should make signs that say "Drive Slowly!" أعتقد أنه يجب علينا عمل لافتات تقول "قد ببطء"!
Mariam	:	Can we give the signs to parents and drivers? هل يمكننا إعطاء اللافتات للآباء والسائقين؟
Hadi	:	Yes, we can, and we should also walk or ride bikes when we can. نعم، يمكننا ذلك، ويجب علينا أيضاً أن نمشي أو نركب الدراجات عندما نستطيع.
Nour	:	That's better for our health, too. هذا أفضل لصحتنا أيضاً.
Mariam	:	My little brother can't ride a bike yet, but he walks. أخي الصغير لا يستطيع ركوب الدراجة بعد، لكنه يمشي.
Hadi	:	My sister is young, but she's able to ride with me. أختي صغيرة، لكنها تستطيع الركوب معي.
Nour	:	When we all help, things get better. عندما نساعد جميعاً، تتحسن الأمور.

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. What can we do to stop wasting water?

 ....

2. What does Hady suggest students could do instead of using cars?

 ....

3. What other problems do you see around you? What can you do to help solve them?

 ....

Grammar

القدرة وعدم القدرة

can – able to

1- can: يستطيع

التكوين	الفاعل + can + inf
النفي	الفاعل + can't+ inf
السؤال بهل	Can + الفاعل + inf ...?
السؤال بأداة استفهام	Q.W + can + الفاعل + inf ...?

انا أستطيع ان أتسلق شجرة. I can climb a tree.

هو يستطيع أن يقرأ قصة. ....

هي لا تستطيع حمل هذا الصندوق الثقيل. ....

هؤلاء الاطفال يستطيعون أن يكتبوا ويرسموا. ....

هل تستطيع ان تقود السيارة؟ ....

ماذا تستطيع أن تفعل؟ ....

2- (be) able to: لدية المقدرة علي

التكوين	الفاعل + am / is / are able to + inf
النفي	الفاعل + am not / isn't / aren't able to+ inf
السؤال بهل	Am / Is / Are + الفاعل + able to + inf ...?
السؤال بأداة استفهام	Q.W + am / is / are + الفاعل + able to + inf ...?

أحمد لدية المقدرة على المشي من البيت الي المدرسة.
Ahmed is able to walk from home to school.

هم ليس لديهم المقدرة على حمل هذه الحقائب الثقيلة. ....

لدينا المقدرة على فهم هذا الدرس. ....

هل لديك المقدرة على السباحة؟ ....

مس راندا لديها المقدرة على الشرح بطريقة جميلة. ....

لاحظ: ماضي can هو could وماضي am / is / are + able to هو was/ were + able to

Exercises on grammar

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I .... swim very well.
   A) can B) am able C) can to D) am can
2. She .... speak French fluently.
   A) have B) is able to C) can to D) is can
3. We .... hear the music from here.
   A) can't B) aren't able C) don't can D) aren't can
4. .... you help me with this?
   A) Are B) Can C) Do D) Be
5. He .... fix the car himself.
   A) can B) are able to C) can to D) is can
6. The bird .... fly.
   A) can B) am able to C) can to D) is can
7. .... they understand the lesson?
   A) Were B) Can C) Did D) Be
8. You .... drive a car.
   A) can B) are able C) can to D) are can
9. I .... swim very well.
   A) can B) is can C) be able to D) am be able to
10. He .... play the guitar well.
   A) can B) can to C) are able to D) be able to

Write the correct form of the word(s) in brackets

1. She .... (not can) walk to school. SB
2. I am .... (able) run fast. SB
3. .... (Can't) they do the research? – Yes, they can. SB
4. He can .... (plays) football with his fiends.
5. Adam is .... (can) swim well.
6. Can you .... (climbs) a tree?
7. He .... (not can) run very quickly
8. Now I .... (could) play the piano.
9. .... (Do) they able to tidy the flat? AB
10. I can __________ (speaks) English well.
11. She and her sister __________ (is) able to make a cake.
12. He is just a little baby. He __________ (can) read.
13. We are able to __________ (runs) in the playground.
14. Wael __________ (able to) sing beautifully. His voice is terrible!

Homework

1- Fill in the gaps:

posters –bin – environment – traffic –principal

Our school wants to keep the environment clean. We always throw rubbish in the (1) ________. Our teacher asked us to make (2) ________ about keeping the park clean. We also talked to the (3) ________ about the heavy (4) ________ near the school. Everyone wants to help make our community better.

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The traffic near the school is .... and dangerous. SB
   A) calm B) great C) noisy D) helpful
2. Let's ask our teacher to let us make .... to hang around the park. SB
   A) posters B) movies C) food D) books
3. When we all ...., things get better. SB
   A) play B) help C) dance D) jump
4. I think we should make signs that say "Drive ....!" SB
   A) fast B) hard C) great D) slowly
5. We should walk or .... bikes. SB
   A) ride B) fly C) drive D) hang
6. We use garbage bags to ________ rubbish.
   A) clean B) hang C) throw D) ask
7. We should ride ________ to help the environment.
   A) roads B) bikes C) traffic D) bins

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. She .... speak three languages.
   A) can B) could C) is able D) be able to
2. They .... finish their homework on time.
   A) can to B) is can't C) are able to D) be able to
3. My little brother is only two, so he .... talk yet.
   A) can B) isn't able to C) are able to D) can to
4. I .... swim, but I can't dive.
   A) not able to B) is able to C) can D) am not can
5. The door was locked, so we .... get inside the room.
   A) can B) weren't able to C) are able to D) were able to
6. .... you help me carry this box?
   A) Are able to B) Is C) Can D) Am

7. My brother is very young, so he .... drive a car.
A) can B) is able to C) can't D) am able to
8. .... you help me with my homework?
A) Am able to B) Can C) Is able to D) Are able to
9. I .... to finish the project because I was sick.
A) am not able B) can C) am able to D) was not able
10. She practiced a lot and now she .... play the guitar very well.
A) is able to B) is not able to C) can to D) can't

4- Write the correct form of the word(s) in brackets

1. .... (Able) a delivery person ride motorcycles?
2. My brother is .... (able) fix my computer.
3. Ali .... (can) run fast. He hurt his leg.
4. She is .... (can) answer all the questions of the test.
5. My little brother .... (not can) write yet, but he's learning.
6. Laila and Hana are ...... (able) finish their homework before dinner.
7. .... (Are) you speak French? Yes, I can.
8. I .... (can) go to the park today. I have a lot of work to do.
9. We .... (not able) drive a car.
10. I can't .... (spoke) English well.
11. We .... (can to) help our mother.

5- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. play - I - outside - can - football. SB
....
2. speak - well - She's - English - able to - very. SB
....
3. clean - room - Can - the - today - they? SB
....
4. able to - They - sing - are - beautifully. SB
....

6- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"Helping the community"

help – posters - ride

....
....
....
....

Lesson 3 The Proud Rose

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

thorns	أشواك	bright	لامع
petals	بتلات	seasons	فصول
peck	ينقر	shine	تشرق
unpleasant	قبيح المنظر	weak	ضعيف
creature	كائن - مخلوق	refreshed	منتعش
embarrassed	محرج	cactus	صبار

OTHER VOCABULARY

sorry	آسف	sunlight	ضوء الشمس
soft	ناعم	smell	رائحة
rose	وردة	beauty	جمال
dry	جاف	rough	خشن
proud	فخور	flowers	زهور
desert	صحراء	summer	صيف
sharp	حاد	thirsty	عطشان
gently	بلطف	surprised	متفاجئ
share	يشارك	special	مميز

VERBS

Regular verbs		
sparkle	يتلألأ	sparkled
admire	يعجب	admired
believe	يعتقد	believed
treat	يعامل	treated
judge	يحكم	judged

Irregular verbs		
shine	يشرق	shone
fly	يطير	flew

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
begin	يبدأ	start	يبدأ	-	

lose	يخسر	-		win	يفوز
helpful	مفيد	useful	مفيد	helpless	بلا فائدة

EXPRESSIONS

Once upon a time,	في قديم الزمان	came back to life	عاد إلى الحياة
sorry for	آسف على		

MINI EXERCISE

Choose the correct answer:

1. A rose has beautiful ________.
   A) thorns B) petals C) cactus D) desert
2. Birds ________ seeds from the ground.
   A) shine B) peck C) smell D) create
3. A cactus grows well in the ________.
   A) summer B) flowers C) desert D) seasons
4. The sun ________ brightly every morning.
   A) pecks B) smells C) refreshes D) shines
5. Roses have sharp ________.
   A) petals B) sunlight C) beauty D) thorns

Definitions

Thorns الأشواك	are the sharp points that grow on the stem or branch of a plant to protect it. هي النقاط الحادة التي تنمو على ساق أو غصن النبات لحمايته.
Petals البتلات	are the soft, colorful parts of a flower that surround its center. هي الأجزاء الناعمة والملونة من الزهرة التي تحيط بمركزها.
To peck ينقر	is to hit or pick up something with a beak, like a bird does. هو أن تضرب أو تلتقط شيئاً بمنقارك، كما يفعل الطائر.
Unpleasant قبيح/غير لطيف	is when something is not nice and makes you feel unhappy or uncomfortable. هو عندما يكون الشيء غير جميل ويجعلك تشعر بعدم السعادة أو عدم الارتياح.

Reading

The Proud Rose

الوردة المغرورة

*** Listen and read.**

Once upon a time, in a dry desert far away, there lived a beautiful rose. She had soft red petals that sparkled in the sunlight and gave off a sweet, lovely smell. Every **creature** in the desert admired her beauty, and the rose knew it. She was very proud of how she looked and believed she was the most special plant in the desert.

Growing next to the rose was an old, rough cactus. He was covered in long, sharp thorns and didn't have any flowers or **bright** colors. The rose didn't like the cactus at all. She looked at him every day and thought he was unpleasant to look at. "Why do you have so many thorns?" she would ask. "You're so rough and **unpleasant** to look at." Even though the cactus never said anything mean back, the rose kept making fun of him.

Seasons passed, and one year, the summer was much hotter than usual. The sun **shone**, and the desert grew even drier. All the small plants began to dry up. Soon, the beautiful rose started to lose her color. Her petals became dry and **weak**. She was very thirsty, but there was no water anywhere. One day, the rose saw a small bird fly down and gently **peck** at the cactus. The bird drank some water from inside the cactus and flew away, happy and **refreshed**.

The rose was surprised. She didn't know the cactus had water inside. Feeling **embarrassed**, the rose spoke to the cactus. "I'm sorry for the way I treated you," she said. "I didn't know you were so strong and helpful. Could you please give me some water?" The kind cactus smiled and shared his water with the rose. Slowly, the rose came back to life. From that day on, she never judged anyone by how they looked again.

في قديم الزمان، وفي صحراء جافة وبعيدة، عاشت وردة جميلة. كان لديها بتلات حمراء ناعمة تتلألأ في ضوء الشمس وتفوح منها رائحة حلوة وجميلة. كل كائن في الصحراء كان يعجب بجمالها، وكانت الوردة تعلم ذلك. كانت فخورة جداً بمظهرها وتعتقد أنها أكثر نبات مميز في الصحراء.

بجانب الوردة، نمت صبارة قديمة وخشونة. كانت مغطاة بأشواك طويلة وحادة، ولم يكن لديها أي زهور أو ألوان زاهية. لم تكن الوردة تحب الصبارة أبداً. كانت تنظر إليها كل يوم وتعتقد أنها قبيحة المنظر. كانت تسألها: "لماذا لديك كل هذه الأشواك؟" "أنت خشنة وقبيحة المنظر." على الرغم من أن الصبارة لم ترد عليها بشيء سيء، استمرت الوردة في السخرية منها.

مرت الفصول، وفي أحد الأعوام، كان الصيف أكثر حرارة من المعتاد. أشرقت الشمس وأصبحت الصحراء أكثر جفافاً. بدأت جميع النباتات الصغيرة تجف. وسرعان ما بدأت الوردة الجميلة تفقد لونها. أصبحت بتلاتها جافة وضعيفة. كانت عطشانة جداً، ولكن لم يكن هناك ماء في أي مكان. في أحد الأيام، رأت الوردة طائراً صغيراً يحط بلطف وينقر في الصبارة. شرب الطائر بعض الماء من داخل الصبارة وطار بعيداً، سعيداً ومنتعشاً.

فوجئت الوردة. لم تكن تعلم أن الصبارة تحتوي على ماء بداخلها. شعرت الوردة بالإحراج وتحدثت إلى الصبارة. قالت: "أنا آسفة على الطريقة التي عاملتك بها". "لم أكن أعلم أنك قوية ومفيدة بهذا الشكل. هل يمكنك أن تعطيني بعض الماء من فضلك؟" ابتسمت الصبارة الطيبة وشاركت الوردة ماءها.

ببطء، عادت الوردة إلى الحياة. ومنذ ذلك اليوم، لم تحكم أبداً على أي شخص من خلال مظهره.

Read, think, and answer

1. What happened to the rose in the summer?

   ....

2. How did the rose feel about how the cactus looked?

   ....

3. What is the moral of the story?

   ....

Pronunciation

Counting syllables

عد مقاطع الكلمات

A **syllable** is part of a word that has one vowel and consonants before and after the vowel.

المقطع يكون جزء من كلمه الذي يتكون من صوت متحرك واحد و أصوات ساكنه قبل وبعد الصوت المتحرك.

- الكلمه تتكون من مقطع واحد او من عدة مقاطع وذلك علي حسب الأصوات المتحركه الموجودة في الكلمه

الكلمة	عدد الحروف المتحركه	عدد الأصوات المتحركه	عدد المقاطع
arm	1 (a)	1 (a)	1
meat	2 (a-e)	1 (ea)	1
mouse	3 (o-u-e)	1 (ou) صوت واحد e لا ينطق	1
traffic	2 (a-i)	2 (a-i)	2
tailor	3 (a-i-o)	2 (ai-o) ai صوت واحد	2
vehicle	3 (e-i-e)	2 (e-i) e لا تنطق	2
mechanic	3 (e-a-i)	3 (e-a-i)	3
officer	3 (o-i-e)	3 (o-i-e)	3

*** Count syllables in each word:**

الكلمة	عدد المقاطع	الكلمة	عدد المقاطع

tailor	………………………………	officer	………………………………
mechanic	………………………………	vehicle	………………………………
architect	………………………………	traffic	………………………………
run	………………………………	yellow	………………………………

Homework

1- Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. The rose looked down on the cactus because it was rough. (   )
2. The rose became thirsty during a cold winter. (   )
3. A bird drank water from the cactus. (   )
4. The rose learned not to judge others by their appearance. (   )

2- Fill in the gaps:

sorry - cactus – rose - water - dry

In a dry desert, there lived a (1) ……………… with soft red petals. She was very proud and often made fun of the rough (2) ……………… covered in sharp thorns. During a very hot summer, the desert became even drier, and the rose became weak and thirsty. One day, she saw a bird drink (3) ……………… from inside the cactus. Feeling sorry, she said (4)………………, and the kind cactus shared his water with her, and they became good friends.

3- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D:

1. The cactus grows in the ……………………… . SB
   A) desert B) sky C) tree D) water
2. The thorns are very ……………… I can't touch them. SB
   A) soft B) nice C) sharp D) great
3. The rose was proud because every ……….. in the desert admired her beauty.
   A) creature B) plant C) person D) flower
4. The rose thought the cactus was ………………… to look at.
   A) beautiful B) unpleasant C) pretty D) kind
5. The bird drank from the cactus and flew away, happy and ………… .
   A) tired B) embarrassed C) hungry D) refreshed
6. The rose felt ……………… when she learned the cactus had water.
   A) surprised B) embarrassed C) happy D) angry
7. A rose has beautiful red ________.
   A) thorns B) petals C) cactus D) sunlight
8. A cactus has long, sharp ________.

A) petals B) flowers C) thorns D) seasons

9. Birds ________ at food with their beaks.

A) shine B) peck C) create D) smell

10. We feel ________ when we do something wrong.

A) bright B) embarrassed C) weak D) proud

4- Read the passage and answer:

A proud, beautiful rose in a desert looked down on a rough cactus. She often mocked his unpleasant appearance and thorns, believing herself to be the most special plant. One summer, a severe drought hit, and the rose began feel thirsty. To her surprise, she saw a small bird drinking life-saving water from inside the cactus. Embarrassed, the rose apologized to the kind cactus and asked for help. The cactus generously shared his water with her. From that day on, the rose learned a valuable lesson and never again judged anyone by their looks.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. A beautiful, proud rose in a desert looked down on a .... cactus.

A) proud B) beautiful C) rough D) special

2. The rose became weak because of a severe ....

A) drought B) flood C) wind D) storm

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Why did the rose apologize to the cactus?

....

4. What did the bird do that surprised the rose?

....

5. What valuable lesson did the rose learn?

....

5- Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. petals – The beautiful – rose – had – red – soft.

....

2. cactus – The bird – gently – at – pecked.

....

3. The cactus – shared – rose – with – water – its.

....

4. learned – judge – not –others – The rose – to.

....

5. shone – brightly – desert – The sun – in – the.

....

6- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. the bird drank some water from inside the rose

Lesson 4 — A Biography of an Egyptian Hero

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

brilliant	لامع - ساطع	nanoscience	علوم النانو
global	عالمي	nanoparticles	جسيمات نانوية
expert	خبير	awards	جوائز
cancer	سرطان	science	علوم
hero	بطل	biography	سيرة ذاتية

OTHER VOCABULARY

Egyptian	مصري	university	جامعة
Golden Touch	لمسة ذهبية	United States	الولايات المتحدة
scientist	عالم	scientific	علمي
young age	سن مبكرة	research	أبحاث
chemistry	كيمياء	discoveries	اكتشافات
human	إنسان	idea	فكرة
hair	شعر	gold	ذهب
achievement	إنجاز	detect	يكتشف
major	كبير	medal	ميدالية
source	مصدر	pride	فخر
Food Waste	هدر الطعام	donate	يتبرع
poor	فقير	money	مال
pollution	تلوث	plan	يخطط
support	يدعم	store	يخزن

VERBS

Regular verbs		
study	يدرس	studied
treat	يعالج	treated

Irregular verbs		
become	يصبح	became

receive	يتلقى	received			

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
great	رائع	amazing	رائع	bad	سيء
continue	يستمر	-		end	ينتهي
tiny	صغير	small	صغير	big	كبير
true	صحيح	right	صحيح	false	خطأ

EXPRESSIONS

was born in	ولد في	throw away	يرمي
El-Sayed's Rule	قاعدة السيد	food bank	بنك الطعام
the U.S. National Medal of Science		الميدالية الوطنية للعلوم في الولايات المتحدة	

MINI EXERCISE

Choose the correct answer:

1. Dr. Magdi Yacoub is a famous ________.
   A) hero B) expert C) scientist D) teacher
2. Nanoscience studies very small ________.
   A) awards B) discoveries C) nanoparticles D) medals
3. A ________ tells the story of a person's life.
   A) biography B) research C) university D) chemistry
4. Scientists do ________ to discover new things.
   A) money B) research C) pride D) medal
5. Egypt is ________ of its great scientists.
   A) poor B) global C) brilliant D) proud

Reading

Dr. Mostafa El Sayed: Science With a Golden Touch

الدكتور مصطفى السيد: العلم بلمسة ذهبية

*** Listen and read.**

Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed is a **brilliant** Egyptian scientist! He was born in Egypt in 1933 and had a great love for learning from a young age. He studied at Ain Shams University in Cairo before going to the United States to continue his scientific research.

Dr. El-Sayed became a **global expert** in chemistry and **nanoscience**. Nanoscience is the study of very tiny things - much smaller than a human hair. One of his most important discoveries is called El-Sayed's Rule, a scientific idea that was named after him.

One of his biggest achievements is his work with tiny gold particles. He found out how these "gold **nanoparticles**" can be used to help doctors detect and treat some types of **cancer**.

Because of his important discoveries, Dr. El-Sayed has received many major **awards**, including the U.S. National Medal of Science. He's a true hero of science and a source of pride for Egypt!

الدكتور مصطفى السيد هو عالم مصري لامع! ولد في مصر عام 1933 وكان لديه حب كبير للتعلم منذ صغره. درس في جامعة عين شمس بالقاهرة قبل أن يذهب إلى الولايات المتحدة لمواصلة أبحاثه العلمية.

أصبح الدكتور السيد خبيراً عالمياً في الكيمياء وعلوم النانو. علوم النانو هي دراسة الأشياء الصغيرة جداً - أصغر بكثير من شعرة الإنسان. أحد أهم اكتشافاته يسمى "قاعدة السيد"، وهي فكرة علمية سميت باسمه.

أحد أكبر إنجازاته هو عمله بالجسيمات الذهبية الدقيقة. اكتشف كيف يمكن استخدام "الجسيمات النانوية الذهبية" لمساعدة الأطباء في الكشف عن بعض أنواع السرطان وعلاجها.

بسبب اكتشافاته المهمة، حصل الدكتور السيد على العديد من الجوائز الكبرى، بما في ذلك الميدالية الوطنية للعلوم في الولايات المتحدة. إنه بطل حقيقي للعلم ومصدر فخر لمصر!

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. Where was Mostafa El-Sayed born?

   ....

2. What did Dr. El-Sayed become an expert in?

   ....

3. How could El-Sayed help doctors detect and treat some types of cancer?

   ....

4. Why do you think Egypt is proud of Dr. El-Sayed?

   ....

Tips

Here are some tips for writing a biography.

إليك بعض النصائح لكتابة سيرة ذاتية.

1. Start with key facts — ابدأ بالحقائق الأساسية.
2. Tell about their early life — تحدث عن حياتهم المبكرة.
3. Say what they did — اذكر ما فعلوه.
4. Use the correct time order — استخدم الترتيب الزمني الصحيح.
5. Add fun facts — أضف حقائق ممتعة.
6. Use clear and simple language — استخدم لغة واضحة وبسيطة.
7. End with their impact

Reading

*** Listen and read.**

Food Waste In Egypt

فضلات الطعام في مصر

Causes الأسباب	Effects الآثار	Solutions الحلول
• People make more food than they eat. الناس يصنعون طعاماً أكثر مما يأكلون. • Restaurants throw away leftover food. المطاعم ترمي بقايا الطعام. • No easy way to donate extra food. لا توجد طريقة سهلة للتبرع بالطعام الزائد. • People don't think about wasting food. الناس لا يفكرون في إهدار الطعام.	• Good food is thrown away. يتم التخلص من الطعام الجيد. • Many poor people don't get food. العديد من الفقراء لا يحصلون على الطعام. • Wasting food wastes money and water. إهدار الطعام يهدر المال والماء. • More garbage, which causes more pollution. المزيد من القمامة، مما يسبب المزيد من التلوث.	• Plan meals خطط للوجبات. • Shop smart تسوق بذكاء. • Support food banks ادعم بنوك الطعام. • Feed animals leftovers أطعم الحيوانات بالبقايا. • Store food properly خزن الطعام بشكل صحيح.

Homework

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed is a .... Egyptian scientist!
   A) brilliant B) brave C) old D) new
2. Dr. El-Sayed became a global .... in chemistry and nanoscience.
   A) student B) teacher C) expert D) doctor
3. .... is the study of very tiny things.
   A) Nanoscience B) Social studies C) History D) Geography
4. He found out how .... particles can be used to detect and treat some types of cancer.
   A) gold B) silver C) iron D) wood
5. Dr. El-Sayed has received many major ....
   A) medals B) certificates C) awards D) prizes
6. We must .... extra food instead throw it away.
   A) drink B) wash C) donate D) help
7. Many .... people don't get food.
   A) poor B) rich C) wealthy D) kind
8. Doctors can ________ some diseases early.
   A) donate B) detect C) waste D) feed
9. Food waste causes more ________.
   A) medals B) pollution C) awards D) chemistry
10. Food banks help people by giving them ________.
   A) medals B) money C) food D) research

2- Fill in the gaps:

University - global - scientist - cancer - nanoparticles

Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed is a brilliant Egyptian (1) ....! He was born in Egypt in 1933. He studied at Ain Shams (2) .... in Cairo before going to the United States to continue his scientific research. Dr. El-Sayed became a (3) .... expert in chemistry and nanoscience. He found out how these "gold (4) ...." can be used to help doctors detect and treat some types of cancer.

3- Read the passage and answer:

Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed is an Egyptian scientist who was born in 1933. After studying in Cairo, he moved to the U.S. to complete his research. He became a global expert in chemistry and nanoscience. His most achievements include "El-Sayed's Rule" and his work with gold nanoparticles. He discovered how these tiny particles could be used to detect and treat some types of cancer. Dr. El-Sayed has been received many major awards, including the U.S. National Medal of Science. He is a source of pride for Egypt and a true hero of science.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The underlined word "he" refers to ....
   A) Cairo B) Dr. Mostafa C) U.S D) 1993
2. Dr. El-Sayed became a global expert in chemistry and ....
   A) biology B) physics C) nanoscience D) medicine

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What is one of Dr. El-Sayed's biggest achievements?
   ....
4. What is the main idea of the text?
   ....
5. When was Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed born?
   ....

4- Put the words in the correct order:

1. Mostafa – is – Dr. – brilliant – scientist – El-Sayed – a
   ....
2. of – scientists – Egypt – proud – is – its
   ....
3. properly – We – should – food – store
   ....

5- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. Dr. mostafa has received many major awards

....

2. Who is the famous egyptian scientist

....

6- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"Dr. Mostafa El Sayed"

Revision unit 3

Important vocabulary

paramedic	مسعف	noisy	صاخب
architect	مهندس معماري	posters	ملصقات
water resources engineer	مهندس موارد مائية	slowly	ببطء
mechanic	ميكانيكي	bright	ساطع / لامع
tailor	خياط	creature	كائن
delivery person	عامل توصيل	unpleasant	قبيح / غير لطيف
traffic officer	ضابط مرور	seasons	فصول
community	مجتمع	shone	أشرقت
research	بحث	weak	ضعيف
vehicles	مركبات	peck	ينقر
emergency	حالة طوارئ	refreshed	منتعش
brave	شجاع	embarrassed	محرج
control	يتحكم	cactus	صبارة
brilliant	لامع	rose	وردة
global expert	خبير عالمي	petals	بتلات
nanoscience	علوم النانو	thorns	أشواك
nanoparticles	جسيمات نانوية	awards	جوائز

Important Sentences

1	Mechanics fix vehicles every day. الميكانيكيون يصلحون المركبات كل يوم.
2	Paramedics help people in emergencies. المسعفون يساعدون الناس في حالات الطوارئ.
3	Architects design beautiful buildings for communities. المهندسون المعماريون يصممون مباني جميلة للمجتمعات.
4	Traffic officers control cars and help people. ضباط المرور ينظمون السيارات ويساعدون الناس.
5	Street cleaners keep streets clean every morning. عمال النظافة يحافظون على نظافة الشوارع كل صباح.
6	Water resources engineers provide clean water. مهندسو الموارد المائية يوفرون مياهًا نظيفة.
7	We can help our community every day. يمكننا مساعدة مجتمعنا كل يوم.
8	Students are able to solve problems together. الطلاب قادرون على حل المشكلات معًا.
9	The rose had soft red petals. كان للوردة بتلات حمراء ناعمة.
10	The cactus had long sharp thorns. كان للصبار أشواك طويلة وحادة.
11	Birds gently peck at the cactus. تنقر الطيور الصبار برفق.
12	The proud rose became weak and thirsty. أصبحت الوردة المغرورة ضعيفة وعطشى.
13	The kind cactus shared its water. شارك الصبار الطيب مياهه.
14	We should never judge people by appearance. يجب ألا نحكم على الناس من مظهرهم.
15	Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed was a brilliant scientist. كان الدكتور مصطفى السيد عالمًا لامعًا.
16	He became a global nanoscience expert. أصبح خبيرًا عالميًا في علوم النانو.
17	Gold nanoparticles help doctors detect cancer. تساعد الجسيمات النانوية الذهبية الأطباء على اكتشاف السرطان.
18	His discoveries won many important awards. حصلت اكتشافاته على العديد من الجوائز المهمة.
19	Egypt is proud of its scientists. مصر فخورة بعلمائها.
20	People waste too much food every day. يهدر الناس الكثير من الطعام كل يوم.
21	Food waste causes more pollution everywhere.

	يسبب هدر الطعام المزيد من التلوث في كل مكان.
22	Poor people need food and support. يحتاج الفقراء إلى الطعام والدعم.
23	We should plan meals before shopping. يجب أن نخطط للوجبات قبل التسوق.
24	Food banks help many poor families. تساعد بنوك الطعام العديد من الأسر الفقيرة.
25	We should store food properly every day. يجب أن نخزن الطعام بطريقة صحيحة كل يوم.

Important Paragraphs

Different jobs وظائف مختلفة

A delivery person brings food, or packages. A water resources engineer makes sure people get clean water. A mechanic fixes vehicles. A traffic officer helps people cross the road. A tailor fixes clothes. A street cleaner helps keep the city beautiful. A paramedic helps people in an emergency. These jobs help our community every day with care and kindness always.

....

يقوم عامل التوصيل بإحضار الطعام أو الطرود. ويتأكد مهندس الموارد المائية من حصول الناس على مياه نظيفة. ويصلح الميكانيكي المركبات. ويساعد ضابط المرور الناس على عبور الطريق. ويصلح الخياط الملابس. ويساعد عامل النظافة في الحفاظ على جمال المدينة. ويساعد المسعف الناس في حالات الطوارئ. وتخدم هذه الوظائف مجتمعنا كل يوم بعناية ولطف دائمًا.

Helping Our Community مساعدة مجتمعنا

We can help our community in many simple ways. We should throw garbage in the bin and use garbage bags. We can make posters to keep the park clean. We can also ask the principal to help with traffic near school. Students should walk or ride bikes when they can. When we all help, things get better.

....

يمكننا مساعدة مجتمعنا بطرق بسيطة كثيرة. يجب أن نلقي القمامة في سلة المهملات ونستخدم أكياس القمامة. يمكننا عمل ملصقات للحفاظ على نظافة الحديقة. يمكننا أيضًا أن نطلب من المدير المساعدة في مشكلة المرور بالقرب من المدرسة. يجب على الطلاب المشي أو ركوب الدراجات عندما يستطيعون. عندما نساعد جميعًا، تصبح الأمور أفضل.

Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed الدكتور مصطفى السيد

Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed is a brilliant Egyptian scientist. He was born in Egypt in 1933. He studied at Ain Shams University in Cairo before going to the United States for scientific research. He became a global expert in chemistry and nanoscience. Gold nanoparticles help doctors detect and treat some types of cancer. His discoveries make people proud of Egypt today.

الدكتور مصطفى السيد عالم مصري لامع. وُلِد في مصر عام 1933. درس في جامعة عين شمس بالقاهرة قبل أن يسافر إلى الولايات المتحدة لإكمال أبحاثه العلمية. أصبح خبيرًا عالميًا في الكيمياء وعلوم النانو. تساعد الجسيمات النانوية الذهبية الأطباء على اكتشاف بعض أنواع السرطان وعلاجها. وتجعل اكتشافاته المصريين فخورين بمصر حتى اليوم.

Exam on unit 3

1- Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. A paramedic helps people in emergencies. ( )
2. A mechanic makes clothes for people. ( )
3. A street cleaner keeps the city clean. ( )
4. These jobs help many people in the community. ( )

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Ali is my ______. He always sits beside me in class.
   a) scientist b) principal c) classmate d) worker
2. I'm looking for more information to do ______ about sports.
   a) environment b) community c) emergency d) research
3. He .... fix the car himself.
   a) can b) are able to c) can to d) is can
4. The bird .... fly.
   a) can b) am able to c) can to d) is can

3- Fill in the gaps:

friends - cactus – proud – unpleasant – shared

In a hot desert, a beautiful rose with soft red petals grew beside a rough cactus covered in sharp thorns. The (1) .... rose made fun of his unpleasant appearance. But during a dry summer, the rose was very weak and began to dry up. The (2) .... gave water to a thirsty bird, and then kindly (3) .... it with the rose. The rose said sorry, and they became (4) .... forever.

4- Read the passage and answer:

Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed is a brilliant Egyptian scientist! He was born in Egypt in 1933 and always loved learning. He studied at Ain Shams University in Cairo before going to the United States to continue his amazing research. One of his biggest achievements is his work with tiny gold particles. He found out how these "gold nanoparticles" can be used to help doctors find, and even treat some types of cancer. Dr. El-Sayed has received many big awards, including the US National Medal of Science, for all his important discoveries. He's a true hero of science and he makes Egypt proud.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed is a brilliant Egyptian ________.
   A) paramedic B) scientist C) architect D) officer
2. He makes ______ very proud.
   A) Egypt B) United States C) the US D) Ain Shams

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Why is Dr. Magdy a real hero?
   ....
4. Where did he go to continue his research?
   ....
5. Summarize the text in two sentences.
   ....

5- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. food – get – people – don't – poor – Many.
   ....
2. you – help – Can – community – your?
   ....

6- Read and write the sentences using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1. A: Can they come with us? B: No, they .... (can).
2. Samir is able .... (sing).

7- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. the rose didn t like the cactus at all.
   ....
2. do you like working with friends
   ....

8- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

" Different jobs"

tailor – mechanic – paramedic

Unit 4

Resources Around Us

موارد حولنا

Learning Outcomes

Speaking
- Talk about materials used in Egypt
- Share ideas with a partner about

Reading
- Differentiate between natural and man-made resources in an

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

granite
جرانيت

colored stones
أحجار ملونه

gold
ذهب

clay
طين صلصال

temple
معبد

amulet
تميمة

bricks
طوب

papyrus
ورق البردي

OTHER VOCABULARY

linen	كتان	fascinating	مبهر
culture	ثقافة	wood	خشب
decorate	يزين	picture	صورة
wrapped	ملفوف	scroll	تمرير
survive	يبقى حيا	museum	متحف
material	مادة خام	pyramids	أهرامات
statues	تماثيل	sculptures	منحوتات
buildings	مباني	mummies	مومياوات
flax	كتان خام	pot	اناء
jewelry	مجوهرات	jar	برطمان
natural	طبيعة	last	ماضي - أخر

EXPRESSIONS

It's unbelievable	انه لا يصدق	It's made from	انه مصنوع من

VERBS

Regular verbs			Irregular verbs		
carve	ينحت	carved	read	يقرأ	read
wrap	يلف	wrapped			
believe	يؤمن - يعتقد	believed			

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
ancient	قديم	old	قديم	modern	حديث
huge	ضخم	very big	كبير جدا	small	صغير
simple	بسيط	easy	سهل	difficult	صعب
soft	ناعم	-		hard	خشن

MINI EXERCISE

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Ancient Egyptians wrote on ________.
   A) clay B) papyrus C) granite D) gold
2. People made strong buildings from ________.
   A) bricks B) linen C) scrolls D) jewelry
3. An ________ is worn for good luck.
   A) temple B) amulet C) pyramid D) museum
4. Many temples were built from ________.
   A) clay B) wood C) granite D) flax

Definitions

material مادة خام	something used to make things شيء يستخدم لصنع الأشياء
survive ينجو / يبقى على قيد الحياة	to continue to exist for a long time يستمر في الوجود لفترة طويلة
ancient قديم / عتيق	very old; from a long time ago قديم جداً؛ من زمن بعيد
decorate يزين	to make something look nice or beautiful تزيين شيء ما ليصبح جميلاً أو لطيفاً
wrapped ملفوف / مغطى	covered something by putting material or cloth around it غطى شيئاً بوضع مادة أو قماش حوله
modern حديث	from recent times; not old من العصر الحديث؛ ليس قديماً

Listening

*** Listen and read.**

Nour	:	Hey Omar! Are you working on the history project? يا عمر! هل تعمل على مشروع التاريخ؟
Omar	:	Yes! I'm reading about materials the ancient Egyptians used. It's so cool. They used stone, clay, papyrus, linen, wood, and even gold! نعم! أنا أقرأ عن المواد التي استخدمها المصريون القدماء. إنه أمر رائع حقاً. لقد استخدموا الحجر والطين وورق البردي والكتان والخشب وحتى الذهب!
Nour	:	That's amazing! I saw a picture of a papyrus scroll in a museum. It's unbelievable how long that material could survive. هذا مذهل! رأيت صورة لورقة بردي في المتحف. لا يُصدق كم من الوقت يمكن لتلك المادة أن تبقى صامدة.
Omar	:	I know! And some materials are still used today. Stone is used in modern buildings—just like they used it for pyramids and temples. أعلم! وبعض المواد ما زالت تستخدم اليوم. يستخدم الحجر في المباني الحديثة - تماماً كما استخدموه في الأهرامات والمعابد.
Nour	:	And statues! I love how they carved huge statues from granite. We still use stone today for sculptures and buildings. وتمثال! أحب كيف نحتوا تماثيل ضخمة من الجرانيت. ما زلنا نستخدم الحجر اليوم للنحت والمباني.
Omar	:	And linen! It's made from flax. Ancient Egyptians wore it every day—and even wrapped mummies in it. والكتان! يصنع من الكتان. كان المصريون القدماء يرتدونه كل يوم - وحتى يلفون به المومياوات.
Nour	:	My grandma has a linen dress. It's soft, cool, and simple. جدتي لديها فستان من الكتان. إنه ناعم، وبارد، وبسيط.
Omar	:	Clay is another interesting one. They made pots, jars, bricks—and small statues and amulets too! الطين هو مادة أخرى مثيرة للاهتمام. صنعوا منه الأواني، والجرار، والطوب - والتماثيل الصغيرة والتمائم أيضاً!
Nour	:	Amulets? You mean, like small objects people believed could protect them? تمائم؟ هل تقصد، مثل الأشياء الصغيرة التي كان الناس يعتقدون أنها يمكن أن تحميهم؟
Omar	:	Exactly! Some were shaped like animals. They used gold and small colorful stones to make jewelry. بالضبط! بعضها كان على شكل حيوانات. استخدموا الذهب والأحجار الملونة الصغيرة لصنع المجوهرات.
Nour	:	These materials are natural, strong, and useful. That's why they lasted thousands of years. Ancient Egyptian culture is really fascinating. هذه المواد طبيعية، وقوية، ومفيدة. ولهذا السبب صمدت لآلاف السنين. الثقافة المصرية القديمة حقاً رائعة.

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. What materials did the Ancient Egyptians use?

   ....

2. Where did Nour see a picture of a papyrus scroll?

   ....

Writing

Material then and now

المعادن في الماضي والحاضر

للحديث عن المعادن في الماضي والحاضر لاحظ الجدول التالي:

We use	colored stones	to make beautiful jewelry	نستخدم الأحجار الملونة لصناعة المجوهرات الجميلة.
	bricks	to build houses	نستخدم الطوب لبناء المنازل.
	granite	for sculptures and buildings.	نستخدم الجرانيت للمنحوتات والبناء.
Ancient Egyptians used	linen	to wrap mummies	المصريون القدماء استخدموا الكتان للف المومياوات.
	papyrus	for writing	استخدموا الورق البردي للكتابة.
	stone	to build pyramids and temples	استخدموا الحجر لبناء الاهرامات والمعابد.
	Clay	to make pots, jars, bricks and statues	استخدموا الطين الصلصال لصناعة الاوعية والبرطمانات والتماثيل.
	gold	to make jewelry	استخدموا الذهب لصناعة المجوهرات.

WRITE A PARAGRAPH OF (60) WORDS ABOUT:

"Material then and now"

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Homework

1- Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Ancient Egyptians used papyrus for writing. ( )
2. Linen was made from wool. ( )
3. We still use stone in buildings today. ( )
4. Big statues were carved from granite. ( )

2- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D:

1. ______________ means to make something look nice or beautiful. SB
   A) Decorate B) Ancient C) Survive D) Material
2. ______________ is to continue to exist for a long time. SB
   A) Wrap B) Survive C) Modern D) Decorate
3. ______________ is something used to make things. SB
   A) Modern B) Ancient C) Material D) Wrap
4. Ancient Egyptians used ____________ to wrap mummies. SB
   A) clay B) linen C) wood D) stone
5. We use colored ____________ to make beautiful jewelry. SB
   A) papyrus B) granite C) amulets D) stones
6. Ancient Egyptians carved huge statues from ____________. SB
   A) clay B) papyrus C) granite D) linen
7. In Egypt, we have many ____________ that we can visit. SB
   A) amulets B) jewelry C) linen D) temples
8. The Ancient Egyptians used ____________ to write on. SB
   A) granite B) clay C) papyrus D) wood
9. People described papyrus as a .... that lasts long. AB
   A) kind of food B) writing material C) golden stone D) type of stone
10. Linen is made from the ________ plant.
    A) cotton B) flax C) papyrus D) wood
11. People made pots and jars from ________.
    A) clay B) granite C) gold D) linen
12. An ________ is a small object people believed could protect them.
    A) temple B) museum C) amulet D) pyramid
13. Ancient Egyptians made beautiful ________ from gold and colored stones.
    A) statues B) jewelry C) scrolls D) bricks

3- Fill in the gaps:

materials - linen - granite - temples - today

The ancient Egyptians were very smart with what they had. They used (1) .... like stone, clay, and linen to make everything from huge pyramids and (2) .... to clothes and jewelry. Some of these things, like stone for buildings and (3) .... for clothes, are still used (4) .... This shows how clever and long-lasting their ideas were.

4- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. Egyptians - did - What - Ancient - the - use - materials?

   ....

2. mummies - Ancient - linen - Egyptians - wrap - to - used.

   ....

3. papyrus - Egyptians - on - The Ancient - to - write - used.

   ....

4. stones - We - beautiful - use - colored - jewelry - make - to.

   ....

5- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. are you working on the history project

   ....

2. my grandma has a linen dress

   ....

6- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"Materials in the past"

Linen – stones - granite

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Lesson 2

Let' s Use Energy Wisely!

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

solar power	طاقة شمسية	harm	يُؤذي/ضَرر
solar panels	ألواح شمسية	climate	مناخ
pollute	يُلوّث	protect	يحمي
waste	يُهدر	energy	طاقة

OTHER VOCABULARY

light	ضوء	wisely	بحكمة
phones	هواتف	nature	طبيعة
electricity	كهرباء	wind	رياح
gas	غاز	sunshine	ضوء الشمس
endless	بلا نهاية	planet	كوكب
oil	نفط - بترول	Earth	أرض
device	جهاز	fridge	ثلاجة
size	حجم	fuel	وقود
air	هواء	distances	مسافات
change	تغيير	country	بلد - دولة

VERBS

Regular verbs		
cook	يطبخ	cooked
watch	يشاهد	watched
charge	يشحن	charged

Regular verbs		
close	يغلق	closed
pollute	يُلوث	polluted

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
clean	نظيف	-		dirty	متسخ
quickly	بسرعة	fast	بسرعة	slowly	ببطء
right	صحيح	true	صحيح	wrong	خطأ
save	يوفر/يحفظ	keep	يحافظ	waste	يهدر

EXPRESSIONS

save money	يوفر المال	turn off	يُطفئ
save energy	يوفر الطاقة	keep us healthy	يحافظ على صحتنا
Waste energy	يُهدر الطاقة	daily actions	أعمال يومية

MINI EXERCISE

Choose the correct answer:

1. Solar ________ change sunlight into electricity.
   A) power B) climate C) panels D) fuel
2. We should not ________ the air or water.
   A) waste B) pollute C) protect D) change
3. Wind and solar power are clean ________.
   A) climate B) energy C) oil D) fuel
4. We should ________ nature and our planet.
   A) waste B) pollute C) protect D) harm
5. We should use electricity ________.
   A) wisely B) endlessly C) quickly D) badly

Definitions

pollute يُلوث	To make something dirty or unsafe, especially the air, water, or land أن تجعل شيئاً ما متسخاً أو غير آمن، خاصة الهواء أو الماء أو الأرض.
protect يحمي	Caring for something so you don't make mistakes or cause harm أن تعتني بشيء ما حتى لا ترتكب أخطاء أو تسبب ضرراً.
climate مناخ	The usual weather in a place over a long time الطقس المعتاد في مكان ما على مدى فترة طويلة من الزمن.

Reading

Let's use energy wisely

هيا نستخدم الطاقة بحكمة

*** Listen and read.**

Energy is something we all need every day—to light our homes, cook, watch TV, and charge our phones. In Egypt, we use electricity, gas, and solar power. But energy is not endless, so we must use it wisely. Some energy comes from nature, like solar and wind, which are clean and don't pollute. Egypt has lots of sunshine, so using more solar panels saves money and helps the planet.

Other energy types, like oil and gas, can harm the Earth. We should save energy by turning off lights and devices when not in use, closing the fridge door quickly, and using the right size pot for cooking. Cars and buses use fuel which pollutes the air. Walking or biking short distances also saves energy and keeps us healthy.

Wasting energy causes climate change, which affects animals and their homes. Small daily actions can make a big difference. Together, we can protect our country and planet—we should all be Energy Heroes!

الطاقة هي شيء نحتاجه جميعاً كل يوم - لإضاءة منازلنا، والطبخ، ومشاهدة التلفزيون، وشحن هواتفنا. في مصر، نستخدم الكهرباء والغاز والطاقة الشمسية. لكن الطاقة ليست بلا نهاية، لذلك يجب أن نستخدمها بحكمة. بعض الطاقة تأتي من الطبيعة، مثل الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح، وهي نظيفة ولا تلوث. مصر لديها الكثير من أشعة الشمس، لذا فإن استخدام المزيد من الألواح الشمسية يوفر المال ويساعد الكوكب.

أنواع أخرى من الطاقة، مثل النفط والغاز، يمكن أن تضر بالأرض. يجب أن نوفر الطاقة عن طريق إطفاء الأنوار والأجهزة عندما لا نستخدمها، وإغلاق باب الثلاجة بسرعة، واستخدام القدر بالحجم المناسب للطهي. تستخدم السيارات والحافلات الوقود الذي يلوث الهواء. المشي أو ركوب الدراجات للمسافات القصيرة يوفر الطاقة أيضاً ويحافظ على صحتنا.

إهدار الطاقة يسبب تغير المناخ، الذي يؤثر على الحيوانات ومنازلها. الإجراءات اليومية الصغيرة يمكن أن تحدث فرقاً كبيراً. معاً، يمكننا حماية بلدنا وكوكبنا - يجب أن نكون جميعاً أبطال الطاقة!

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. What types of energy do people use in Egypt?

   ....

2. Why should we turn off lights and fans when we don't need them?

   ....

3. How can walking or riding a bike help save energy?

   ....

Grammar

Should - must

يجب ان ..

1- Should (يجب – ينبغي أن):

تستخدم للنصيحة

التكوين	الفاعل + should + inf
النفي	الفاعل + shouldn't + inf
السؤال بهل	Should +الفاعل + inf ...?
السؤال بأداة استفهام	Q.W + should +الفاعل + inf ...?

يجب أن تذاكر بجد. You should study hard.

يجب أن أحترم معلمي. ....

يجب أن يطيع والديه. ....

لا ينبغي أن نعوم في البحيرة. ....

هل ينبغي أن نذهب الي جدي الليلة؟ ....

2- must (يجب أن – لازم) :

تستخدم
- للنصيحة القوية (إلزام داخلي)
- توجيه دعوة وتعبير عن مشاعر صادقة
- قوانين عامة

التكوين	الفاعل + must + inf
النفي	الفاعل + mustn't + inf
السؤال بهل	Must +الفاعل + inf ...?
السؤال بأداة استفهام	Q.W + must +الفاعل + inf ...?

لاحظ mustn't تستخدم للتحريم.

لازم تذاكر دروسك. You must study your lessons.

لازم ازور صاحبي لأنه مريض. ....

لازم نقول الصدق. ....

لا يجب أن تدخن داخل المستشفى. ....

Exercise on grammar

Choose the correct answer:

1. You .... park here. It is not allowed.
   A. must B. can C. should D. mustn't
2. You .... listen carefully to your teacher.
   A. must B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. can't
3. You should .... on time.
   A. arrive B. arrives C. arrived D. arriving
4. .... he send the email? - Yes, he should
   A. Should B. Must C. Do D. Does
5. She is late, she .... take a taxi.
   A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. can't D. must
6. We mustn't .... our time.
   A. wasted B. wastes C. waste D. wasting
7. You .... play with matches.
   A. must B. should C. can D. mustn't
8. We .... be careful.
   A. mustn't B. shouldn't C. can't D. should

Write the correct form of the word(s) in brackets

1. We .... (shouldn't) save energy to help the planet.
2. You should .... (turns) off the light when you leave the room.
3. We .... (not must) waste water.
4. Children .... (must) play with electricity.
5. You should .... (recycling) plastic bottles.
6. We .... (mustn't) use clean energy sources like solar power.
7. I .... (must) forget to unplug my phone charger.
8. Everyone .... (shouldn't) learn to be an "Energy Hero."
9. He must .... (closes) the fridge door quickly to save power.
10. You .... (shouldn't) walk or bike for short distances.

Homework

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. We use .... to get energy from the sun. SB
   a) wind turbines b) greenhouses c) fridges d) solar panels
2. Gases from cars and buses can .... the air. SB
   a) pollute b) clean c) charge d) protect
3. Don't .... water when you brush your teeth. SB
   a) use b) harm c) waste d) close
4. We must .... the Earth from pollution. SB
   a) forget b) protect c) use d) leave
5. To ..... is to make something dirty or unsafe, especially the air, water, or land.
   a) protect b) pollute c) climate d) harm
6. Caring for something so you don't make mistakes or cause harm is to .... it.
   a) pollute b) climate c) protect d) dirty
7. The .... is the usual weather in a place over a long time. SB
   a) pollute b) protect c) climate d) weather
8. Wasting energy causes climate ________. AB
   a) fuel b) air c) power d) change
9. Egypt has lots of sunshine, so using more solar ______ saves money. AB
   a) fuel b) climate c) panels d) wind
10. What ________ of energy do people use in Egypt? AB
   a) sizes b) devices c) types d) distances

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. To save energy, you .... use the right size pot for cooking.
   a) must b) mustn't c) can't d) aren't
2. We .... use more solar power because it is clean.
   a) shouldn't b) must c) have d) won't
3. You .... close the fridge door quickly.
   a) must b) shouldn't c) don't d) aren't
4. We .... waste energy, as it causes climate change.
   a) should b) must c) shouldn't d) are
5. Walking or biking short distances is good, so we ... do it more often.
   a) shouldn't b) must c) don't d) won't

6. We all ________ protect our country and planet.
A) shouldn't B) mustn't C) must D) can't

3- Write the correct form of the word(s) in brackets

1- You .... (should) spend many hours on your computer.
2- You must .... (follows) road signs.
3- You should .... (keeps) your password secret.
4- You .... (must) run on roads.
5- You should .... (gives) your phone to your friends only.
6- You ...... (should) talk to people you don't know online.
7- You .... (mustn't) follow road signs.
8- You .... (mustn't) wear a helmet on bike.
9- We should .... (are) proud of our country.
10- You must .... (to cross) the road at the crosswalk.
11- You shouldn't .... (stayed) up late.
12- We must .... (wore) a seat belt in cars.
13- You .... (shouldn't) use strong passwords.
14- You must .... (gets) up early tomorrow.
15- Ali .... (shouldn't) eat healthy food.
16- I .... (should) use my phone late at night.
17- I should .... (uses) strong password.
18- You .... (mustn't) wear a seat belt.
19- We .... (must to) follow the school rules.
20- We must .... (to wear) a helmet on our bikes.
21- You must .... (following) the road signs.

4- Read the passage and answer:

Energy is something we all need, but it is not endless, so we must use it wisely. In Egypt, we use electricity, gas, and solar power. Solar and wind energy are clean and don't pollute. We should save energy by turning off lights and devices when not in use. Wasting energy causes climate change, which affects animals. Small daily actions can make a big difference. We can protect our country and planet. We should all be "Energy Heroes".

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Energy is something we all need, but it is not ....
A) clean B) endless C) cheap D) useful
2. Wasting energy causes ......, which affects animals and their homes.
A) pollution B) climate change C) electricity D) solar power

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What causes climate change?

....

4. Give two examples of clean energy.

....

5. What is the main idea of the text.

....

5- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. throw - You - on - mustn't - the ground - rubbish.

....

2. energy - turn - You - lights - must - off - to - save - the.

....

3. it's - to - You - walk - if - close - school - should.

....

4. climate - Wasting - causes - change - energy.

....

6- Punctuate the following:

1. can water help plants grow

....

2. every job helps our community

....

7- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"Using energy wisely"

solar power - pollute

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

gold	ذهب	oil	نفط
iron	حديد	natural resources	موارد طبيعية
rock	صخرة	natural gas	غاز طبيعي
minerals	معادن	jewelry	مجوهرات

OTHER VOCABULARY

valuable	ثمين	things	أشياء
ground	أرض/تربة	Eastern Desert	الصحراء الشرقية
metals	معادن	steel	فولاذ - صلب
Western Desert	الصحراء الغربية	contain	يحتوي
Sinai	سيناء	future	مستقبل
deep	عميق	spoon	ملعقة
important	مهم	moon	قمر
heating	تدفئة	good	جيد
shiny	لامع	foot	قدم
king	ملك	wood	خشب
queen	ملكة	look	ينظر

VERBS

Regular verbs		
develop	يتطور	developed
use	يستخدم	used
help	يساعد	helped

Irregular verbs		
have/has	لديه/يملك	had
sell	يبيع	sold
bring	يجلب	brought
build	يبني	built

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
liquid	سائل	-		solid	صلب
under	تحت	-		above	أعلى
future	مستقبل	-		past	ماضي

EXPRESSIONS

make electricity	يولّد الكهرباء	different kinds of	أنواع مختلفة من

MINI EXERCISE

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Gold is a valuable ________.
   A) mineral B) plant C) river D) animal
2. We use ________ to make strong buildings.
   A) gold B) steel C) papyrus D) linen
3. Oil and natural gas are important natural ________.
   A) resources B) deserts C) countries D) metals
4. Egypt has many valuable ________ under the ground.
   A) minerals B) flowers C) trees D) animals
5. Iron is a strong ________.
   A) rock B) wood C) metal D) jewelry

Reading

Gifts from under the ground

هدايا من تحت الأرض

*** Read the text. What things come from under the ground?**

Egypt has many valuable things under the ground. We call these things minerals. They are very important for our country.
Egypt has a lot of oil, rocks, and metals. We find oil deep under the ground, especially in the Western Desert and Sinai. Oil is a black liquid. Egypt sells oil to other countries. This brings money to Egypt. Egypt also has a lot of natural gas that we can use for cooking, heating, and making electricity for lights and TVs.

Gold is a beautiful, yellow, shiny metal. Long ago, Ancient Egyptians used gold to make beautiful jewelry for kings and queens. Today, Egypt still finds gold in the Eastern Desert. Also, Egypt has iron in the Eastern Desert. Iron is a strong metal. We use iron to make steel. We use it to build big buildings and cars.

The soil in Egypt contains different kinds of minerals which help plants grow big and strong.
These natural resources help Egypt grow and develop. By using these minerals wisely, Egypt can build a strong future for everyone.

لدى مصر العديد من الأشياء الثمينة تحت الأرض. نسمي هذه الأشياء معادن. إنها مهمة جداً لبلدنا.
لدى مصر الكثير من النفط والصخور والمعادن. نجد النفط عميقاً تحت الأرض، خاصة في الصحراء الغربية وسيناء. النفط سائل أسود. تبيع مصر النفط لدول أخرى. وهذا يجلب المال لمصر. لدى مصر أيضاً الكثير من الغاز الطبيعي الذي يمكننا استخدامه للطبخ والتدفئة وتوليد الكهرباء للأضواء وأجهزة التلفزيون.
الذهب معدن جميل، أصفر، ولامع. منذ زمن بعيد، استخدم المصريون القدماء الذهب لصنع مجوهرات جميلة للملوك والملكات. واليوم، ما زالت مصر تجد الذهب في الصحراء الشرقية. كما أن مصر لديها الحديد في الصحراء الشرقية. الحديد معدن قوي. نستخدم الحديد لصنع الفولاذ. نستخدمه لبناء المباني الكبيرة والسيارات.
التربة في مصر تحتوي على أنواع مختلفة من المعادن التي تساعد النباتات على النمو كبيرة وقوية.
هذه الموارد الطبيعية تساعد مصر على النمو والتطور. باستخدام هذه المعادن بحكمة، يمكن لمصر أن تبني مستقبلاً قوياً للجميع.

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. What do we call the valuable things under the ground in Egypt?
   ....
2. Where do we find oil in Egypt?
   ....
3. How is the soil in Egypt?
   ....

Pronunciation

Long and short oo

Long "oo"	Short "oo"
تنطق بشكل طويل /u:/	تنطق بشكل قصير /ʊ/:
spoon	wood
moon	book
school	look
foot	good

Homework

1- Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Egypt has valuable minerals like gold and iron. ( )
2. These resources are only found near the Nile. ( )
3. Oil and natural gas provide energy for Egypt. ( )
4. Using minerals wisely helps build a strong future. ( )

2- Fill in the gaps:

electricity - Oil - minerals - rocks - natural gas

Egypt has a lot of oil, (1) ...., and metals. We find oil deep under the ground, especially in the Western Desert and Sinai. (2) .... is a black liquid. Egypt sells oil to other countries. This brings money to Egypt. Egypt also has a lot of (3) .... that we can use for cooking, heating, and making (4) .... for lights and TVs.

3- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D:

1. Egypt has many valuable things under the ground called ....
   A) liquids B) minerals C) soils D) resources
2. .... is a black liquid that is found deep under the ground.
   A) Wood B) Oil C) Plastic D) Iron
3. Ancient Egyptians used .... to make beautiful jewelry.
   A) iron B) natural gas C) gold D) oil
4. We use .... to make steel and build big buildings and cars.
   A) iron B) gold C) oil D) rocks
5. .... is used for cooking and heating homes.
   A) iron B) natural gas C) gold D) oil
6. Natural ________ are important for Egypt. AB
   A) metals B) resources C) deserts D) buildings
7. Steel is used for ________ and buildings. AB
   A) cars B) jewelry C) clothes D) paper
8. Gold is a beautiful, yellow, shiny ________. AB
   A) resource B) metal C) rock D) building

4- Read the text and answer the questions:

Egypt has many valuable things under the ground called minerals. They are very important for our country. Egypt has oil, natural gas, gold, and iron. Oil and gas are used for cooking, heating, and making electricity. Gold is a shiny yellow metal used to make jewelry. Iron is a strong metal used to build buildings and cars. These natural resources help Egypt grow and have a better future for everyone.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Minerals in Egypt are .... for our country.
   A) useless B) late C) important D) dirty
2. The underlined word "shiny" means ....
   A) very dark B) bright C) cold D) soft

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What minerals are found in Egypt?

....

4. What is gold used for?

....

5. Why are natural resources important for Egypt?

....

5- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. other - sells - Egypt - to - countries - oil.

....

2. better - Natural - plants - help - grow - resources.

....

3. resources - Why - for - are - important - Egypt - natural?

....

4. Eastern - Egypt - iron - the - in - Desert - has.

....

6- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. Egypt has a lot of oil rocks, and metals

....

2. Where do we find oil in egypt?

....

7- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"Minerals in Egypt"

rocks – oil – natural gas

....

....

Lesson 4 Man-Made Resources

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

man-made	من صنع الإنسان	The High Dam	السد العالي
resources	موارد	huge	ضخم
plastic	بلاستيك	flood	فيضان
glass	زجاج	crops	محاصيل زراعية
paper	ورق	irrigation	ري
drought	جفاف	electricity	كهرباء

OTHER VOCABULARY

project	مشروع	lake	بحيرة
internet	إنترنت	wall	جدار
facts	حقائق	newspapers	صحف
notebook	دفتر	factories	مصانع
explain	يشرح	recycle	يعيد تدوير
sand	رمل	important	مهم
bottles	زجاجات	complete	يكمل
toys	ألعاب	cloth	قماش
school supplies	أدوات مدرسية	accurate	دقيق/صحيح
window	شباك	ideas	أفكار
mirrors	مرايا	grains	حبوب

VERBS

Regular verbs		
start	يبدأ	started
search	يبحث	searched
protect	يحمي	protected

Regular verbs		
print	يطبع	printed
create	يخلق/يصنع	created
mix	يخلط	mixed

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
learn	يتعلم	-		teach	يُعلّم
helpful	مفيد	-		helpless	ضار
dry	جاف	-		wet	مبلل

EXPRESSIONS

do a research project	يقوم بمشروع بحثي	make sure	يتأكد
solve problems	يحل المشاكل		

MINI EXERCISE

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The High Dam is a huge ________.
   A) bridge B) wall C) project D) factory
2. We can ________ paper, glass, and plastic.
   A) waste B) recycle C) flood D) explain
3. The High Dam helps protect Egypt from ________.
   A) rain B) floods C) storms D) earthquakes
4. Glass is used to make ________.
   A) mirrors B) crops C) grains D) cloth
5. The High Dam provides ________ for homes and factories.
   A) irrigation B) electricity C) plastic D) paper

Reading

Man-Made Resources

مصادر بشرية

*** Listen and read.**

Hi! I'm Omar, and I'm doing a research project about man-made resources for my English class. I started by reading a book and searching the internet with my dad. I wrote facts in my notebook and printed pictures to help explain.
Man-made resources are things people create using natural materials. For example, plastic is made from oil and used for bottles, toys, and school supplies. Glass is made from sand and used in windows, mirrors, and cups. One interesting resource I learned about is bricks, made by mixing clay and water, then dried or baked. They are used to build houses, schools, and walls.

Paper is made from trees and processed in factories for writing and reading. People also recycle paper to make notebooks and newspapers.
To complete my project, I drew pictures of each resource and shared helpful tips, such as recycling plastic, reusing paper, and using cloth bags instead of plastic ones. Doing research was an important part of my work because it helped me understand new ideas, find accurate information, and learn more about the world around me.

مرحباً! أنا عمر، وأنا أقوم بمشروع بحثي حول الموارد التي صنعها الإنسان لدرس اللغة الإنجليزية. بدأت بقراءة كتاب والبحث في الإنترنت مع والدي. كتبت الحقائق في دفتري وطبعت صوراً للمساعدة في الشرح.
الموارد التي صنعها الإنسان هي أشياء يصنعها الناس باستخدام مواد طبيعية. على سبيل المثال، البلاستيك يُصنع من النفط ويُستخدم في صناعة الزجاجات، والألعاب، واللوازم المدرسية. الزجاج يُصنع من الرمل ويُستخدم في النوافذ، والمرايا، والأكواب. أحد الموارد المثيرة للاهتمام التي تعلمت عنها هو الطوب، الذي يُصنع عن طريق خلط الطين والماء، ثم تجفيفه أو خبزه. ويُستخدم لبناء المنازل والمدارس والجدران.
يُصنع الورق من الأشجار ويُعالج في المصانع للكتابة والقراءة. ويقوم الناس أيضاً بإعادة تدوير الورق لصنع الدفاتر والصحف.
لإكمال مشروعي، رسمت صوراً لكل مورد وشاركت نصائح مفيدة، مثل إعادة تدوير البلاستيك، وإعادة استخدام الورق، واستخدام الحقائب القماشية بدلاً من البلاستيكية. كان إجراء البحث جزءاً مهماً من عملي لأنه ساعدني على فهم أفكار جديدة، وإيجاد معلومات دقيقة، والتعرف على المزيد عن العالم من حولي.

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. What project did Omar work on?
 ....
2. Where did Omar find information for his research?
 ....
3. Which man-made material did Omar include in his project?
 ....
4. Why is research important?
 ....
5. Which piece of information from the text is new to you?
 ....

The High Dam
السد العالي

What is the High Dam?

ما هو السد العالي؟

The High Dam is a huge wall that crosses the Nile River in Aswan, Egypt. It holds a large lake called Lake Nasser. The dam stops the river from flooding and keeps water for people to use during the year.

السد العالي هو جدار ضخم يقطع نهر النيل في أسوان بمصر. يحجز خلفه بحيرة كبيرة تسمى بحيرة ناصر. يوقف السد النهر من الفيضان ويحتفظ بالماء ليستخدمه الناس على مدار العام.

Why did Egyptians build it?

لماذا بناه المصريون؟

They built the High Dam to solve problems with flooding and drought. They also wanted to give people clean electricity and help farmers grow more crops with regular water.

لقد بنوا السد العالي لحل مشاكل الفيضانات والجفاف. أرادوا أيضاً تزويد الناس بالكهرباء النظيفة ومساعدة المزارعين على زراعة المزيد من المحاصيل بمياه منتظمة.

When did Egyptians build it?

متى بناه المصريون؟

Egyptians built the High Dam in Aswan between 1960 and 1970. It was officially completed and opened in 1970. It took around ten years to build. Now, it helps Egypt with water and electricity every day.

بنى المصريون السد العالي في أسوان بين عامي 1960 و 1970. وقد تم الانتهاء منه وافتتاحه رسمياً في عام 1970. استغرق بناؤه حوالي عشر سنوات. والآن، يساعد مصر بالمياه والكهرباء كل يوم.

How does The High Dam help people?

كيف يساعد السد العالي الناس؟

The High Dam helps people in many ways. Farmers use the water for irrigation, to grow vegetables, fruits, and grains all year. The dam also sends electricity to houses, schools, hospitals, and factories across Egypt. It protects cities from dangerous floods, and it makes sure people have water even when the river is low.

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Homework

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Ahmed is doing a .... project about man-made resources.
   A) research B) table C) boxing D) walls
2. .... resources are things people create using natural materials.
   A) Natural B) Man-made C) God-made D) Wild
3. Bottles, toys, and school supplies are made from ....
   A) wood B) sand C) plastic D) houses
4. Glass is made from ....
   A) water B) oil C) sand D) plastic
5. Notebooks and newspapers are made of ....
   A) wood B) cloth C) plastic D) paper
6. We must .... old bottles.
   A) make B) recycle C) play D) create
7. The .... is a huge wall that crosses the Nile River in Aswan, Egypt.
   A) High Dam B) Nile River C) Red Sea D) pyramid
8. The High Dam holds a large lake called ....
   A) Lake Nasser B) The Dead Sea C) Victoria D) The Red Sea
9. The dam provides .... for houses, schools, and hospitals.
   A) gas B) water C) electricity D) food

2- Fill in the gaps:

protects - electricity - irrigation - smell - grains

The High Dam helps people in many ways. Farmers use the water for (1) ...., to grow vegetables, fruits, and (2) .... all year. The dam also sends (3) .... to houses, schools, hospitals, and factories across Egypt. It (4) .... cities from dangerous floods, and it makes sure people have water even when the river is low.

3- Read the passage and answer:

Hi! I'm Omar, and I'm doing a research project about man-made resources for my English class. I started by reading a book and searching the internet with my dad. I wrote facts in my notebook and printed pictures to help explain.

Man-made resources are things people create using natural materials. For example, plastic is made from oil and used for bottles, toys, and school supplies. Glass is made from sand and used in windows, mirrors, and cups. One interesting resource I learned about is bricks, made by mixing clay and water, then dried or baked. They are used to build houses, schools, and walls.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Man-made resources are things people create using ..... materials.
   A) man-made B) natural C) old D) new
2. ________ is made by mixing clay and water, then dried or baked.
   A) Plastic B) Glass C) Paper D) Bricks

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What is Omar's research project about?
   ....
4. What natural material is used to make glass?
   ....
5. Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence?
   ....

4- Put the words in the correct order:

1. made – Plastic – from – is – oil
   ....
2. used – Glass – windows – is – for – mirrors – and
   ....
3. electricity – The – High – provides – Dam
   ....
4. crops – Farmers – grow – water – use – to
   ....
5. floods – The – High – Egypt – Dam – from – protects
   ....

5- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. what project did omar work on?
   ....

6- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"The High Dam"

Located – lake Nasser - irrigation

....
....
....
....

Important vocabulary

granite	جرانيت	solar power	طاقة شمسية
colored stones	أحجار ملونة	pollute	يُلوث
gold	ذهب	solar panels	ألواح شمسية
clay	طين	harm	يضر
papyrus	ورق البردي	climate	مناخ
bricks	طوب	protect	يحمي
temple	معبد	rocks	صخور
amulet	تميمة	oil	نفط
material	مادة	natural gas	غاز طبيعي
survive	ينجو/يبقى	jewelry	مجوهرات
ancient	قديم	iron	حديد
decorate	يزين	resources	موارد
wrapped	ملفوف/مغطى	Man-made	من صنع الإنسان
modern	حديث	recycle	يعيد تدوير
the High Dam	السد العالي	huge	ضخم
flood	فيضان	crops	محاصيل
irrigation	ري	electricity	كهرباء

Important Sentences

1	Ancient Egyptians used papyrus for writing. استخدم المصريون القدماء ورق البردي للكتابة.
2	Linen comes from the flax plant. الكتان يُصنع من نبات الكتان.
3	Granite was used to carve huge statues. استُخدم الجرانيت لنحت التماثيل الضخمة.
4	Stone is still used in buildings today. لا يزال الحجر يُستخدم في المباني حتى اليوم.
5	Colored stones make beautiful jewelry. تُستخدم الأحجار الملونة لصنع مجوهرات جميلة.

6	Ancient Egyptians built amazing temples. بنى المصريون القدماء معابد رائعة.
7	We should use energy wisely every day. يجب أن نستخدم الطاقة بحكمة كل يوم.
8	Solar power is clean and safe. الطاقة الشمسية نظيفة وآمنة.
9	Solar panels save money and energy. الألواح الشمسية توفر المال والطاقة.
10	Cars and buses pollute the air. السيارات والحافلات تلوث الهواء.
11	We must protect the Earth from pollution. يجب أن نحمي الأرض من التلوث.
12	Walking saves energy and keeps us healthy. المشي يوفر الطاقة ويحافظ على صحتنا.
13	Climate change harms animals and nature. يؤثر تغير المناخ على الحيوانات والطبيعة.
14	Egypt has many valuable natural resources. تمتلك مصر العديد من الموارد الطبيعية القيمة.
15	Oil and gas provide useful energy. يوفر النفط والغاز طاقة مفيدة.
16	Gold is a shiny valuable metal. الذهب معدن لامع وثمين.
17	Iron is used to make steel. يُستخدم الحديد في صناعة الفولاذ.
18	Minerals help Egypt grow and develop. تساعد المعادن مصر على النمو والتطور.
19	Plastic is made from oil. يُصنع البلاستيك من النفط.
20	Glass is made from sand. يُصنع الزجاج من الرمال.
21	Paper is made from trees. يُصنع الورق من الأشجار.
22	People should recycle paper and plastic. ينبغي للناس إعادة تدوير الورق والبلاستيك.
23	The High Dam stores water all year. يخزن السد العالي المياه طوال العام.
24	The High Dam protects Egypt from floods. يحمي السد العالي مصر من الفيضانات.
25	The High Dam provides water and electricity. يوفر السد العالي المياه والكهرباء.

Important Paragraphs

Ancient Egyptians Materials المواد الخام عند المصريين القدماء

Ancient Egyptians used colored stones to make beautiful jewelry. They used linen to wrap mummies. They used papyrus for writing. They used stone to build pyramids and temples. They used Clay to make pots, jars, bricks and statues. They used gold to make jewelry. They used granite for sculptures and buildings. They used breaks to build houses.

استخدم المصريون القدماء الأحجار الملونة لصنع المجوهرات الجميلة واستخدموا الكتان لِلفِّ المومياوات واستخدموا ورق البردي للكتابة واستخدموا الحجر لبناء الأهرامات والمعابد واستخدموا الطين لصنع الأواني والجرار والطوب والتماثيل واستخدموا الذهب لصنع المجوهرات واستخدموا الجرانيت للنحت والمباني واستخدموا الطوب لبناء المنازل.

Minerals in Egypt معادن في مصر

Egypt has a lot of oil, rocks, and metals. We find oil deep under the ground, especially in the Western Desert and Sinai. Oil is a black liquid. Egypt sells oil to other countries. This brings money to Egypt. Egypt also has a lot of natural gas that we can use for cooking, heating, and making electricity for lights and TVs.

أنا أحمد. أنا من الإسكندرية. اليوم الطقس عاصف وممطر. السماء مليئة بالغيوم الداكنة، والأمواج مرتفعة. يبقى الناس داخل المنازل لأن الجو بارد. الشوارع مبللة، وبعض المحلات تغلق مبكرًا. أحب مشاهدة المطر من نافذة منزلي مع أسرتي كل مساء.

The High Dam السد العالي

The High Dam helps people in many ways. Farmers use the water for irrigation, to grow vegetables, fruits, and grains all year. The dam also sends electricity to houses, schools, hospitals, and factories across Egypt. It protects cities from dangerous floods, and it makes sure people have water even when the river is low.

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Exam on unit 4

1- Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Egypt has natural resources like oil and gold. ( )
2. We find these resources in rivers. ( )
3. People use oil and gas for energy. ( )
4. Iron helps us build many things. ( )

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Ancient Egyptians used .... to wrap mummies. SB
   A) clay B) linen C) wood D) stone
2. We went hiking in the .... during our trip.
   A) river B) lake C) sea D) desert
3. You .... turn off the lights when you leave the room.
   A) should B) shouldn't C) mustn't D) aren't
4. We .... waste water when brushing our teeth.
   A) should B) mustn't C) must D) can

3- Fill in the gaps:

flooding – crops – drought – dams - River

The High Dam is a huge wall that crosses the Nile (1) .... in Aswan, Egypt. It holds a large lake called Lake Nasser. The dam stops the river from (2) .... and keeps water for people to use during the year. They built the High Dam to solve problems with flooding and (3) .... They also wanted to give people clean electricity and help farmers grow more (4) .... with regular water.

4- Read the passage and answer:

I'm Omar, and I'm doing a research project about man-made resources for my English class. I started by reading a book and searching the internet with my dad. I wrote facts in my notebook and printed pictures to help explain. Man-made resources are things people create using natural materials. For example, plastic is made from oil and used for bottles, toys, and school supplies. Glass is made from sand and used in windows, mirrors, and cups. One interesting resource I learned about is bricks, which are made by mixing clay and water, then dried or baked. They are used to build houses, schools, and walls.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Omar is doing a research project about ________.
   A) English   B) the internet   C) glass   D) man-made resources
2. ________ are made by mixing clay and water.
   A) Windows   B) Glasses   C) Bricks   D) Bottles

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What are bricks used for?
   ....
4. What is glass made from?
   ....
5. Summarize the text in two sentences.
   ....

5- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. keep - We - our - must - clean - classroom.
   ....
2. Egyptians - did - What - the - use - Ancient - materials?
   ....

6- Read and write the sentences using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1. You .... (should) throw rubbish in the street.
2. Students .... (mustn't) study for their exams

7- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. egypt sells oil to other countries
   ....
2. do you like working with friends
   ....

8- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

" Minerals in Egypt "

Gold – rocks - oil

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Learning Outcomes

Speaking
- Talk about important places and projects in Egypt.
- Express opinions about modern cities and clean energy.
- Describe visits to museums or tourist places in Egypt.

Listening
- Recognize specific information about Egyptian places and projects.
- Differentiate between the final sounds /d/, /t/, and /ɪd/ in regular past simple verbs.

Reading
- Recognize Egypt's modern and historical projects.
- Distinguish between facts and opinions in a factual and opinionbased texts.
- Identify specific information related to a reading text.

Writing
- Use past simple in affirmative & negative forms in meaningful sentences.
- Write a paragraph to express an opinion with reasons and examples.

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

passport جواز سفر	luggage أمتعة	souvenir تذكار	brochure كتيب
exhibition معرض	travel plan خطة سفر	information desk مكتب المعلومات	guided tour جولة إرشادية

OTHER VOCABULARY

Museum	متحف	explore	يستكشف
unusual	غير عادي	Work	عمل
spot	مكان - بقعة	visitors	زوار
mummies	مومياوات	tourists	سياح
entrance	مدخل	trip	رحلة
amazing shows	عروض مذهلة	statues	تماثيل
pyramids	أهرامات	Solar Boat	مركب الشمس
temples	معابد	special	خاص
pharaohs	فراعنة	technology	تكنولوجيا
stories	قصص	screens	شاشات

VERBS

Regular verbs			Irregular verbs		
pack	يعبئ	packed	fly	يطير	flew
book	يحجز	booked	come	يأتي	came
board	يصعد	boarded			

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
finish	ينهي	end	ينهي	begin	يبدأ
ancient	قديم	old	قديم	modern	حديث
smart	ذكي	-		stupid	غبي

EXPRESSIONS

The Grand Egyptian Museum	المتحف المصري الكبير	belonged to	يخص
in every corner	في كل زاوية	in a fun way	بطريقة ممتعة

MINI EXERCISE

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. You need a ________ to travel to another country.
   A) brochure B) luggage C) souvenir D) passport
2. Tourists buy a ________ to remember their trip.
   A) passport B) exhibition C) souvenir D) travel plan
3. A ________ tells you where to visit.
   A) brochure B) luggage C) passport D) statue
4. Visitors can ask for help at the ________.
   A) exhibition B) information desk C) travel plan D) souvenir shop
5. A ________ shows visitors around famous places.
   A) tourist B) passport C) guided tour D) traveler

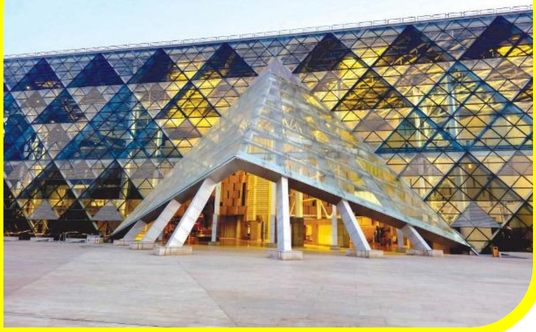
Listening

The Grand Egyptian Museum

المتحف المصري الكبير

*** Listen and read.**

Egypt is one of the oldest countries in the world. It has pyramids, ancient temples, strong pharaohs, and amazing stories from history. Each year, tourists from many countries come to explore the wonders of this unusual land. In Egypt, history lives in every corner.



One of the newest and most exciting places to visit is the Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM). Work on the museum took almost 20 years to finish. It stands near the Pyramids in Giza, the museum was built in this **spot** so visitors can enjoy both ancient and modern Egypt in one trip.

Visitors can see statues, golden jewelry, tools, real **mummies**, and even the Solar Boat that belonged to King Khufu. The objects are shown in a special way that tells the story of Egypt from the beginning to the end of the time of the pharaohs.

At the **entrance**, there is an information desk where visitors can ask questions or get help. The museum also uses modern technology, like smart screens and **amazing shows**, to help people learn in a fun way.

The Grand Egyptian Museum is not just a building; It is a place where Egypt's story comes alive.

تعتبر مصر واحدة من أقدم الدول في العالم. لديها أهرامات، ومعابد قديمة، وفراعنة أقوياء، وقصص مذهلة من التاريخ. كل عام، يأتي السياح من العديد من البلدان لاستكشاف عجائب هذه الأرض الفريدة. ففي مصر، التاريخ يعيش في كل زاوية.
أحد أحدث الأماكن وأكثرها إثارة للزيارة هو المتحف المصري الكبير (GEM). استغرق العمل في المتحف ما يقرب من 20 عاماً لإنهائه. يقع بالقرب من أهرامات الجيزة، وقد بُني المتحف في هذا الموقع حتى يتمكن الزوار من الاستمتاع بمصر القديمة والحديثة في رحلة واحدة.
يمكن للزوار رؤية التماثيل، والمجوهرات الذهبية، والأدوات، والمومياوات الحقيقية، وحتى مركب الشمس الذي كان يخص الملك خوفو. تُعرض القطع بطريقة خاصة تحكي قصة مصر من البداية إلى نهاية عصر الفراعنة.
عند المدخل، يوجد مكتب معلومات حيث يمكن للزوار طرح الأسئلة أو الحصول على المساعدة. يستخدم المتحف أيضاً التكنولوجيا الحديثة، مثل الشاشات الذكية والعروض المذهلة، لمساعدة الناس على التعلم بطريقة ممتعة.
المتحف المصري الكبير ليس مجرد مبنى؛ إنه مكان تعاد فيه قصة مصر للحياة.

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. Why do tourists visit Egypt?

....

2. How long did it take to finish the museum?

....

3. What can visitors see inside the museum?

....

4. Where can visitors ask for help?

....

Homework

1- Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. Egypt is one of the oldest countries in the world. ( )
2. Tourists visit Egypt to see modern buildings only. ( )
3. Egypt has amazing stories from history. ( )
4. History lives in every corner of Egypt. ( )

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I bought a small pyramid as a .... from the gift shop. SB
   a) painting b) color c) souvenir d) sport
2. We saw a mummy in the new .... at the museum. SB
   a) class b) exhibition c) playground d) hospital
3. Our teacher gave us a .... with times and places for the trip. SB
   a) travel plan b) test paper c) storybook d) math sheet
4. I went to the .... when I didn't know where to go. SB
   a) swimming pool b) information desk c) bedroom d) toy shop
5. Hello! I'd like to .... a hotel room, please. SB
   a) fly b) pack c) book d) board
6. They will .... to Aswan next year. SB
   a) book b) pack c) board d) fly
7. Do you have the ticket to .... the plane? SB
   a) fly b) book c) board d) pack
8. Let's .... our clothes in these suitcases. SB
   a) fly b) pack c) book d) board
9. You must have a .... to enter a different country. AB
   a) visa b) card c) passport d) bag
10. Tourists can take a .... to learn more about the museum. AB
   a) swimming pool b) guided tour c) suitcase d) restaurant

3- Fill in the gaps:

pyramids - technology - music - explore - Museum

Egypt is one of the oldest countries in the world, with (1) .... and ancient temples. Tourists (2) .... its wonders. The Grand Egyptian (3) ...., near the Pyramids, took almost 20 years to finish. Visitors can see mummies and golden jewelry. The museum uses modern (4) .... to tell Egypt's story, helping people learn in a fun way.

4- Read the text and answer the questions:

The Grand Egyptian Museum in Giza is one of the newest places to visit in Egypt. It is close to the pyramids, so visitors can see both the museum and the pyramids on the same day. Inside the museum, people can see statues, jewelry, tools, and mummies from ancient Egypt. There is an information desk where visitors can ask questions and get maps. The museum also has smart screens and shows that help people learn in a fun way. Families can buy souvenirs in the gift shop and eat in the restaurant after their visit.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The Grand Egyptian Museum is in ....
   A) Luxor B) Giza C) Aswan D) Alexandria
2. Visitors can buy souvenirs in the ....
   A) classroom B) library C) gift shop D) ticket office

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Where is the Grand Egyptian Museum?
....
4. What can people see inside the museum?
....
5. What can families do after they finish visiting the museum?
....

5- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. next - to - They - fly - year - Aswan - will.
....
2. really - Egyptian - I - to - Grand - want - Museum - the - visit.
....
3. one - is - of - world - the oldest - Egypt - countries - in - the.
....
4. tourists - Why - Egypt - visit - do?
....

6- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. Let s pack our clothes in these suitcases
....

7- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"Your visit to The Grand Egyptian Museum"

Travel – souvenirs – guide tour

....
....
....
....

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

plateau	هضبة	vision	رؤية
smart cities	مدن ذكية	sea	بحر
luxury	فخامة	beach	شاطئ
peaceful	هادئ	cable car	تلفريك (قطار هوائي)
sustainable	مستدام	mountain	جبل
overcrowded	مزدحم	center	مركز

OTHER VOCABULARY

Al Galala	الجلالة	national	وطني - قومي
Clouds	سحب	views	مناظر
city	مدينة	hotels	فنادق
Ain Sokhna	العين السخنة	water park	حديقة مائية
plan	خطة	education	تعليم
reduce	يقلل	abroad	في الخارج
crowding	الازدحام	medicine	طب
businesses	أعمال	engineering	هندسة
environment	بيئة	transportation	مواصلات
government	حكومة	wonder	أعجوبة

VERBS

Regular verbs		
offer	يقدم	offered
welcome	يرحب	welcomed
move	ينتقل	moved

Irregular verbs		
build	يبني	built
lead	يقود	led

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
famous	مشهور	well-known	معروف	unknown	غير معروف
empty	فارغ	-		full	ممتلئ
teach	يُدرس	educate	يُعلم	learn	يتعلم

EXPRESSIONS

It was part of	كان جزءًا من	run businesses	يدير أعمالاً
In the past,	في الماضي		

MINI EXERCISE

Choose the correct answer:

1. A ________ is a large area of high land.
   A) beach B) sea C) plateau D) island
2. Visitors enjoy the beautiful ________ from the mountain.
   A) beaches B) views C) hotels D) cities
3. A ________ takes people to the top of the mountain.
   A) bus B) cable car C) train D) boat
4. Smart cities help protect the ________.
   A) environment B) luggage C) passport D) museum
5. A ________ city uses modern technology.
   A) peaceful B) smart C) ancient D) crowded

Reading

Al Galala: Egypt's City Above The Clouds

الجلالة: مدينه مصرية فوق السحاب

*** Read the text and answer the following question**

Al Galala City is a modern city in Egypt, built on the Al Galala Plateau near Ain Sokhna. It was part of a national plan devised in 2015 to reduce crowding in older cities. Today, it is one of Egypt's leading smart cities with clean air and sea views.
The city has luxury hotels, beaches, a water park, and a famous cable car that offers great views from the mountain to the sea. Al Galala is also a center for education and science. Galala University welcomes students from Egypt and abroad to study medicine, engineering, and more.
In the past, the area was empty, but now it is full of life. People work in hotels, teach, or run businesses. More families are moving in to enjoy its peaceful environment.

The government plans to build more homes, parks, and transportation links. Al Galala is a great example of Egypt's **vision** for smart, **sustainable** cities.

مدينة الجلالة هي مدينة حديثة في مصر، بنيت على هضبة الجلالة بالقرب من العين السخنة. كانت جزءاً من خطة وطنية وُضعت في عام 2015 لتقليل الازدحام في المدن القديمة. واليوم، تعد واحدة من المدن الذكية الرائدة في مصر ذات الهواء النقي وإطلالات على البحر.
تحتوي المدينة على فنادق فاخرة وشواطئ ومنتزه مائي وتليفريك شهير يوفر إطلالات رائعة من الجبل إلى البحر. الجلالة هي أيضاً مركز للتعليم والعلوم. ترحب جامعة الجلالة بالطلاب من مصر والخارج لدراسة الطب والهندسة والمزيد.
في الماضي، كانت المنطقة فارغة، لكنها الآن مليئة بالحياة. يعمل الناس في الفنادق أو يدرسون أو يديرون أعمالاً. والمزيد من العائلات تنتقل للعيش فيها للاستمتاع ببيئتها الهادئة. تخطط الحكومة لبناء المزيد من المنازل والحدائق ووصلات النقل. الجلالة مثال رائع لرؤية مصر للمدن الذكية والمستدامة.

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. When did the Egyptian government start building Al Galala City?

   ....

2. Name two fun things visitors can do in Al Galala City.

   ....

3. How was Al Galala Plateau different in the past compared to now?

   ....

Grammar

The past simple tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

الاستخدام: يستخدم للتعبير عن شيء حدث في الماضي (حاجه حصلت وخلصت)

التكوين:

التصريف الثاني للفعل + الفاعل			
الفعل ممكن يكون فعل منتظم او فعل غير منتظم			
regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة		irregular verbs الأفعال الغير منتظمة	
هي الأفعال التي تنتهي ب d – ed – ied		هي أفعال شاذه تحفظ كما هي	
play	played	get	got
close	closed	dig	dug
cry	cried	do	did

v. to be:

المضارع	الماضي
am is are	was were

I – He – She – It – اسم مفرد → was

We – you – They – اسم جمع → were

I played football.	أنا لعبت كرة القدم.
....	هي استيقظت مبكرا جدا.
....	نحن فعلنا الواجب بالأمس.
....	جدي كان عنده 8 سنوات.
....	كان يوجد الكثير من الشاحنات و السيارات.

النفي:

الفاعل + didn't + inf ..

الفاعل + wasn't/ weren't + ..

They didn't play football yesterday.
I wasn't at school.

السؤال:

1- السؤال بهل:

Did + الفاعل + inf. ....?

Was/Were + الفاعل ....?

Did you go to school?
- Yes, I did. – No, I didn't.
Were there a lot of museums?
- Yes, there were. – No, there weren't

2- السؤال بكلمة استفهام:

اداه استفهام + did + الفاعل + inf. ....?

أداه استفهام + was/were + الفاعل ....?

Where did she go yesterday? - She went to school yesterday.
Where was Ahmed yesterday? - He was at the park.

2- Read and write the correct form of the word (s) in brackets

1. He .... (clean) his new shoes last morning. SB
2. The teacher .... (not be) at the library yesterday. SB
3. They .... (have) dinner an hour ago. SB
4. .... (Do) you enjoy the trip last week? SB
5. Did you .... (finished) the report yesterday? SB
6. They .... (paint) their house yesterday. AB
7. Ali .... (not be) at school yesterday. AB
8. I .... (have) dinner an hour ago. AB
9. .... (Do) you enjoy the trip last week? AB

Homework

1- Fill in the gaps:

sustainable - moving - overcrowded - center

Al Galala is a new city near the Red Sea. It helps people move away from big and (1) .... cities. There are comfortable hotels and clean beaches for visitors. From the (2) ...., people can see a great view of the sea and mountains. The city is also a center for education and learning. Many families are (3) .... to Al Galala to enjoy a better life. It is part of Egypt's plan to build (4) .... cities for the future. SB

2- Listen and choose the correct answer:

1. The city has .... hotels. They are wonderful.
   A) bad B) luxury C) terrible D) ugly
2. More families are moving in to enjoy its .... environment.
   A) noisy B) loudly C) terrible D) peaceful
3. Al Galala is a .... city. It's good for the environment.
   A) sustainable B) polluted C) noisy D) dirty
4. Al Galala .... was an empty place in the past.
   A) Plateau B) Mountain C) Pyramid D) Hill
5. Alexandria is ________ on the Mediterranean Sea. AB
   A) crowded B) located C) peaceful D) sustainable
6. Egypt's ________ for smart, sustainable cities is achievable. AB
   A) transportation B) cable C) vision D) beach
7. The ________ car is one of the main attractions in Al Galala City. AB
   A) smart B) transportation C) luxury D) cable
8. I want to visit Aswan because it is a ________ place in Egypt. AB
   A) special B) located C) crowded D) national
9. The government plans to build more homes, parks, and _______ links. AB
   A) vision B) transportation C) cable D) beaches
10. A ________ place is quiet and relaxing.
   A) peaceful B) overcrowded C) noisy D) dangerous

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. They .... at the party last night.
   A) didn't B) aren't C) weren't D) wasn't
2. .... you read a book yesterday?
   A) Does B) Did C) Do D) Are
3. Who did you meet an hour ....?
   A) ago B) last C) yesterday D) when
4. .... your friends ready for the exam last week?
   A) Was B) Did C) Were D) Do
5. I .... my aunt a week ago.
   A) visited B) visit C) visiting D) visits
6. We .... an interesting film last night.
   A) watch B) watched C) watching D) watches
7. I last played tennis two years ....
   A) yet B) for C) ago D) since
8. Noha .... well yesterday.
   A) didn't feel B) don't feel C) not feel D) doesn't feel
9. My uncle ....his car last summer.
   A) sells B) sold C) selling D) sell
10. Did Ali ....a tablet last month?
    A) buys B) bought C) buying D) buy
11. We .... to the shopping center yesterday.
    A) drives B) drove C) driving D) drive
12. Nadia ....a beautiful dress yesterday.
    A) wore B) wear C) wearing D) wears

4- Read and write the correct form of the word (s) in brackets

1. They .... (visit) the zoo last weekend.
2. I .... (am) so excited about my trip two days ago.
3. .... (Do) the teacher give us homework last Monday?
4. Why didn't you .... (went) to school yesterday?
5. The Ancient Egyptians .... (love) their pets.
6. They .... (teach) their monkeys different tricks two months ago.
7. The crocodiles quickly .... (become) dangerous pets recently.
8. The ibis .... (represent) wisdom thousands of years ago.
9. I .... (meet) her in Zagazig two years ago.
10. When he was younger, he .... (travelling) a lot for work.
11. She didn't .... (visited) us last week.
12. She .... (don't) come here yesterday.

5- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Last week, my family visited Al Galala City. We traveled by car and enjoyed the sea and mountain. We rode the cable car and visited the water park. We stayed in a luxury hotel for two days. We also visited Galala University and learned about medicine and engineering. Before we went home, we bought some souvenirs and took many photos. Al Galala is a smart city with a peaceful environment. We all loved our trip and wanted to visit it again.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The family stayed in a ________.
   A) museum B) luxury hotel C) school D) hospital
2. Before going home, they bought some ________.
   A) books B) food C) souvenirs D) clothes

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What did the family ride in Al Galala?
   ....
4. What did they learn about at Galala University?
   ....
5. Summarize the passage in one sentence.
   ....

6. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. views – The – cable – offers – beautiful – car.
   ....
2. Egypt – Al Galala – smart – is – a – city.
   ....
3. environment – People – enjoy – the – peaceful.
   ....
4. built – The – government – homes – more.
   ....
5. medicine – Students – study – engineering – and.
   ....

7- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"Al Galala city"

Located – smart city – luxury hotels

....
....
....
....

Lesson 3 The Bundle of Sticks

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

argue	يجادل	beginning	بداية
bundle	حزمة	middle	منتصف
strength	قوة	end	نهاية
wisdom	حكمة	moral	عبرة
unite	يتحد	characters	شخصيات
village	قرية	setting	مكان وزمان الأحداث

OTHER VOCABULARY

old man	رجل عجوز	worried	قلق
sons	أبناء	farmer	فلاح
crops	محاصيل	sticks	عصي
land	أرض	alone	بمفرده
farm	مزرعة	broken	مكسور
Unity	وحدة	animals	حيوانات

VERBS

Regular verbs		
water	يسقي	watered
work	يعمل	worked
listen	يستمع	listened
fail	يفشل	failed

Irregular verbs		
grow	يزرع	grew
fight	يتشاجر	fought
feed	يطعم	fed

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
big	كبير	huge	ضخم	small	صغير
weak	ضعيف	-		strong	قوي
easily	بسهولة	-		hard	صعب

EXPRESSIONS

work hard	يعمل بجد	listen to	يستمع إلى
plenty of	الكثير من		

MINI EXERCISE

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The farmer lived in a small ________.
   A) village B) temple C) museum D) city
2. A ________ is a group of sticks tied together.
   A) bundle B) crop C) village D) farm
3. Working together gives us more ________.
   A) wisdom B) strength C) food D) land
4. A good story always has a ________.
   A) bundle B) character C) moral D) stick
5. The ________ of the story tells us where it happens.
   A) moral B) setting C) beginning D) strength

Definitions

argue يُجادل	gave reasons for or against something قدم أسبابًا مع أو ضد شيء ما.
bundle حُزمة	a group of things tied together مجموعة من الأشياء مربوطة معًا.
strength قوة	being strong كونك قويًا.
wisdom حكمة	using your knowledge to make good decisions استخدام معرفتك لاتخاذ قرارات جيدة.
unite يتحد	to come together أن يأتي الجميع معًا.
beginning بداية	This is where a story starts. هذا هو المكان الذي تبدأ منه القصة.
middle منتصف	This is where the problem or main event happens. هذا هو المكان الذي تحدث فيه المشكلة أو الحدث الرئيسي.
end نهاية	This is where a story ends. هذا هو المكان الذي تنتهي فيه القصة.
moral عِبرة	The lesson we learn from a story. الدرس الذي نتعلمه من القصة.
characters شخصيات	The people or animals in a story. الأشخاص أو الحيوانات في القصة.
setting إعداد/مكان	The place and time of a story. المكان والزمان للقصة.

Listening

The Bundle of Sticks

حزمه من العصي

*** Listen and answer the following questions:**

A long time ago, in a small village along the Nile River, there lived an old man with his three sons. The old man was a farmer who worked hard growing crops on his land. The farm was big and gave them plenty of food, but the three sons were always fighting. They argued about who would water the crops, feed the animals, and who worked the hardest.
This made their father very worried.
As the old man grew weaker, he became more worried about his sons. “My sons,” he said, “you should stop fighting and work together. If you all unite, you will be strong”. The three sons did not listen to their father.
One day, the father called his sons and showed them a bundle of sticks tied together. He asked each son to break the bundle. Each one tried hard, but they failed.
Then, the father untied the bundle and gave them single sticks. The sons broke them easily.
“You see,” said the father, “these sticks are just like you. Together, you are strong. But alone, you can be broken easily.” The father went on saying, “Unity gives strength.” From that day on, the sons understood their father’s wisdom. They stopped fighting and worked together.

منذ زمن بعيد، في قرية صغيرة على ضفاف نهر النيل، عاش رجل عجوز مع أبنائه الثلاثة. كان الرجل العجوز فلاحًا يعمل بجد لزراعة المحاصيل في أرضه. كانت المزرعة كبيرة وتمنحهم الكثير من الطعام، لكن الأبناء الثلاثة كانوا يتشاجرون دائمًا. كانوا يتجادلون حول من يسقي المحاصيل، ومن يطعم الحيوانات، ومن يعمل بجهد أكبر.
هذا جعل والدهم قلقًا للغاية.
كلما تقدم الرجل العجوز في السن وازدادت صحته ضعفًا، زاد قلقه على أبنائه. قال لهم: "يا أبنائي، يجب أن تتوقفوا عن الشجار وتعملوا معًا. إذا اتحدتم جميعًا، ستصبحون أقوياء." لم يستمع الأبناء الثلاثة لوالدهم.
في يوم من الأيام، نادى الأب أبناءه وأراهم حزمة من العصي المربوطة معًا. وطلب من كل ابن أن يكسر الحزمة. حاول كل واحد منهم جاهدًا، لكنهم فشلوا. ثم قام الأب بفك الحزمة وأعطاهم عصيًا منفردة. كسرها الأبناء بسهولة.
قال الأب: "أترون؟ هذه العصي تشبهكم تمامًا. معًا، أنتم أقوياء. ولكن بمفردكم، يمكن كسركم بسهولة". وتابع الأب قائلًا: "الوحدة قوة." منذ ذلك اليوم فصاعدًا، أدرك الأبناء حكمة والدهم. توقفوا عن الشجار وعملوا معًا.

*** Listen again and answer.**

1. Where did the old man live?

   ....

2. What kind of things did the three sons argue about?

   ....

3. Do you think the father was wise? Why?

   ....

4. Why does the old man use the bundle?

   ....

Pronunciation

ed sound

صوت ال ed في الأفعال المنتظمة

/t/ sound:	/d/ sound	/ɪd/ sound
ال ed تنطق t لو انتهت بـ p,k,f,s,ch,sh	ال ed تنطق d لو انتهت بصوت متحرك او اصوات مثل b,g,v,l,m,n,r,z	ال ed تنطق id لو انتهت بـ t,d
liked	played	wanted
watched	cleaned	needed
kissed	called	painted
jumped	loved	visited

*** Read the short paragraph. Find all the past tense verbs ending in -ed.**

Yesterday, I visited my friend and we played games. We watched a funny movie and laughed a lot. After that, we cooked dinner and cleaned the kitchen. We wanted to make a cake but we were too tired.

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....

Homework

1- Listen and write (T) true or (F) false:

1. An old man lived with his three sons. ( )
2. The father was happy because his sons always helped each other. ( )
3. The father showed his sons a bundle of sticks. ( )
4. The sons learned an important lesson about unity. ( )

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The father was a .... He grows plants. SB
   A) fisherman B) fighter C) farmer D) teacher
2. The old man was very ..... about his sons because they always fight together.
   A) happy B) worried C) excited D) glad
3. The bundle of sticks was .... to break. No one can't break it. SB
   A) easy B) hard C) soft D) happy
4. The .... of the story is to work together. SB
   A) moral B) characters C) setting D) beginning
5. To .... means to give reasons for or against something
   A) unite B) bundle C) argue D) wisdom
6. .... is a group of things tied together
   A) Strength B) Bundle C) Wisdom D) Unite
7. The word "..............." means being strong
   A) unite B) bundle C) strength D) argue
8. .... is using your knowledge to make good decisions
   A) Wisdom B) Argue C) Unite D) Strength
9. The ________ of sticks was hard to break. AB
   A) moral B) kitchen C) bundle D) invitation
10. I lived in a small ________ near the Nile a long time ago. AB
    A) village B) bundle C) kitchen D) moral
11. My mother cooked dinner and cleaned the ________. AB
    A) invitation B) kitchen C) village D) bundle

3- Read the passage and answer:

An old man lived in a village with his three sons, who were always fighting. The father, a farmer, grew very worried as he grew weaker. He called his sons and showed them a bundle of sticks. He asked them to break the bundle, but

they failed. Then, he untied the bundle and gave them single sticks, which they broke easily. The father said, "Together, you are strong. Alone, you can be broken easily." The sons understood and worked together.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The three sons were always ________ with each other.
   A) helping B) talking C) fighting D) playing
2. The father showed his sons a ________ of sticks.
   A) bag B) bundle C) pile D) box

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Why was the father worried about his sons?
   ....
4. What is the moral of the story?
   ....
5. Where did the old man and his sons live?
   ....

4- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. the - Where - old - live - man - did?
   ....
2. together - The moral - work - the - story - to - is - of.
   ....
3. worried - He - his - became - sons - about.
   ....
4. asked - break - He - each - the - bundle - to - son.
   ....

5- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. the father was a farmer
   ....
2. when does the museum open
   ....

6- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"A story you read"

village – old man - bundle

....
....
....
....
....
....

Lesson 4 Egypt Goes Green

Vocabulary

MAIN VOCABULARY

ideal	مثالي	stations	محطات
solar energy	طاقة شمسية	panels	ألواح
Benban Solar Park	محطة بنبان للطاقة الشمسية	pollution	تلوث
support	يدعم/يُعيل	sunlight	ضوء الشمس
skills	مهارات	development	تنمية/تطوير

OTHER VOCABULARY

sunny	مشمس	workers	عمال
electricity	كهرباء	jobs	وظائف
hospitals	مستشفيات	engineers	مهندسون
factories	مصانع	builders	عمال بناء
sustainable	مستدام	fuel	وقود
energy	طاقة	environment	بيئة
Upper Egypt	صعيد مصر	afterlife	الحياة الآخرة
benefit	يفيد	alabaster	ألباستر
Chalice	كأس	eternal life	حياة أبدية
lotus flower	زهرة اللوتس	tomb	مقبرة
ceremonies	احتفالات	funeral	جنازة
symbol	رمز	rituals	طقوس

VERBS

Regular verbs		
provide	يوفر	provided
reduce	يقلل	reduced
create	يخلق/يصنع	created
improve	يحسن	improved

Irregular verbs		
bring	يجلب	brought

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

word		synonym		antonym	
expensive	غالي	luxury	فخم	cheap	رخيص
safe	أمن			unsafe	غير آمن

EXPRESSIONS

cleaner, better future.	مستقبل أنظف وأفضل	save energy	يوفر الطاقة
provide electricity	يولّد الكهرباء		

MINI EXERCISE

Choose the correct answer:

1. Benban Solar Park uses ________ to produce electricity.
   A) wind B) solar energy C) fuel D) oil
2. Solar ________ collect sunlight to make electricity.
   A) stations B) panels C) hospitals D) factories
3. Clean energy helps reduce ________.
   A) pollution B) fuel C) jobs D) hospitals
4. Benban Solar Park creates many ________ for workers.
   A) ceremonies B) jobs C) rituals D) tombs
5. Solar energy is good for the ________.
   A) factories B) environment C) fuel D) hospitals

Reading

Why I think Benban is important

لماذا أعتقد ان بيبان مهمه

*** Listen and read.**

Egypt is a sunny country, making it ideal for solar energy. One important project is Benban Solar Park near Aswan, one of the world's largest solar stations. Built between 2018 and 2019, it has over 6 million panels and provides electricity to homes, schools, hospitals, and factories.
Benban uses clean, sustainable energy, reducing pollution and keeping the air safe. It also creates thousands of jobs for engineers, builders, and people from nearby villages, helping them support their families.
The project is important because it saves money by using sunlight instead of expensive fuel, protects the environment, and brings jobs to Upper Egypt.

Although some workers need training, it helps them learn new skills and improves local communities.
Benban Solar Park is a smart and valuable project for Egypt. It benefits people, protects nature, and supports development. It's a proud step toward a cleaner, better future.

مصر بلد مشمس، مما يجعلها مثالية للطاقة الشمسية. أحد المشاريع المهمة هو محطة بنبان للطاقة الشمسية بالقرب من أسوان، وهي واحدة من أكبر محطات الطاقة الشمسية في العالم. تم بناؤها بين عامي 2018 و2019، وتحتوي على أكثر من 6 ملايين لوح وتوفر الكهرباء للمنازل والمدارس والمستشفيات والمصانع.
يستخدم بنبان طاقة نظيفة ومستدامة، مما يقلل من التلوث ويحافظ على سلامة الهواء. كما يوفر آلاف فرص العمل للمهندسين والبنائين والناس من القرى المجاورة، مما يساعدهم على إعالة عائلاتهم.
المشروع مهم لأنه يوفر المال باستخدام ضوء الشمس بدلاً من الوقود باهظ الثمن، ويحمي البيئة، ويوفر فرص عمل في صعيد مصر. وعلى الرغم من أن بعض العمال يحتاجون إلى التدريب، إلا أنه يساعدهم على تعلم مهارات جديدة ويحسن المجتمعات المحلية.
محطة بنبان للطاقة الشمسية هي مشروع ذكي وقيم لمصر. إنه يفيد الناس، ويحمي الطبيعة، ويدعم التنمية. إنها خطوة فخورة نحو مستقبل أنظف وأفضل.

1. Read the sentences. Write F (Fact) or O (Opinion)

1. The park opened in November 2019. ......
2. I think Benban Solar Park is a very important and smart project for Egypt. ......
3. Benban Solar Park helps reduce pollution. ......
4. I believe Benban Solar Park is a great idea for Egypt and the world. ......

Lotus Chalice

كأس زهرة اللوتس

This chalice is made of alabaster. It looks like a white lotus flower with two handles. It was found in King Tutankhamun's tomb. Now, it is in the Grand Egyptian Museum. It was used in special ceremonies like funeral rituals. It is a symbol of eternal life and beauty. People believed it helped the king live forever in the afterlife.

هذا الكأس مصنوع من الألباستر. يبدو كزهرة لوتس بيضاء بمقبضين. وُجد في مقبرة الملك توت عنخ آمون. وهو الآن في المتحف المصري الكبير. كان يُستخدم في الاحتفالات الخاصة مثل طقوس الجنازة. إنه رمز للحياة الأبدية والجمال. كان الناس يعتقدون أنه يساعد الملك على العيش إلى الأبد في الحياة الآخرة.

Homework

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. This chalice is made of ....
   A) gold B) granite C) alabaster D) clay
2. The chalice looks like a white .... flower.
   A) rose B) lotus C) sunflower D) lily
3. The chalice was found in King Tutankhamun's ....
   A) palace B) tomb C) temple D) museum
4. The chalice is a symbol of .... life and beauty.
   A) short B) eternal C) hard D) modern
5. Egypt is a .... country, making it ideal for solar energy.
   A) rainy B) cold C) sunny D) cloudy
6. The Benban project creates thousands of .... SB
   A) cars B) jobs C) panels D) houses
7. Benban Solar Park saves money by using sunlight instead of expensive ....
   A) water B) fuel C) wind D) electricity
8. The project helps workers learn new ....
   A) games B) skills C) languages D) songs
9. Solar energy comes from the .... SB
   A) wind B) water C) sun D) air

2- Fill in the gaps:

stations - panels - fuel - solar - sunlight

Egypt is a sunny country, ideal for (1) .... energy. Benban Solar Park near Aswan is one of the world's largest solar (2) .... It has over 6 million (3) ...., providing electricity and thousands of jobs. Benban uses clean, sustainable energy, reducing pollution and saving money by using (4) .... instead of expensive fuel.

3- Read the passage and answer:

Egypt is a sunny country, ideal for solar energy. Benban Solar Park near Aswan is one of the world's largest solar stations. Built between 2018 and 2019, it has over 6 million panels and provides electricity to homes, schools, hospitals, and factories. Benban uses clean, sustainable energy, reducing pollution and

keeping the air safe. It creates thousands of jobs for engineers, builders, and people from nearby villages, helping them support their families. The project saves money by using sunlight instead of expensive fuel, protects the environment, and brings jobs. It is a smart, valuable project for a cleaner, better future. AB

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Egypt is a ________ country, making it ideal for solar energy.
   A) rainy B) sunny C) cold D) cloudy
2. Benban Solar Park provides ______ to homes, schools, and factories.
   A) gas B) water C) fuel D) electricity

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Where is Benban Solar Park located?
   ....
4. What does the Benban project use instead of expensive fuel?
   ....
5. Give a suitable tittle for the passage?
   ....

4- Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. much - oil - How - we - perfume - need - do?
   ....
2. on - a - science - had - We - class - Monday.
   ....
3. alabaster - This - made - is - of - chalice.
   ....

5- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"Benban Solar Park"

Sunlight – energy - electricity

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Important vocabulary

passport	جواز سفر	Plateau	هضبة
luggage	أمتعة/حقائب	smart cities	مدن ذكية
souvenir	هدية تذكارية	luxury	فاخر
brochure	كُتيب/نشرة	peaceful	هادئ
exhibition	معرض	vision	رؤية
travel plan	خطة سفر	sustainable	مستدامة
information desk	مكتب معلومات	overcrowded	مزدحم/مكتظ
guided tour	جولة سياحية	center	مركز
fly	يطير/يسافر بالطائرة	argue	يُجادل
pack	يعبئ	bundle	حزمة
book	يحجز	strength	قوة
board	يصعد (إلى طائرة أو سفينة)	wisdom	حكمة
beginning	بداية	unite	يتحد
middle	منتصف	ideal	مثالي
end	نهاية	Benban Solar Park	محطة بنبان للطاقة الشمسية
moral	عبرة/درس أخلاقي	Chalice	كأس
characters	شخصيات	alabaster	ألباستر
setting	مكان وزمان القصة	lotus flower	زهرة اللوتس

Important Sentences

1	Tourists visit Egypt to see ancient wonders. يزور السياح مصر لرؤية العجائب القديمة.
2	The museum has many amazing ancient treasures. يحتوي المتحف على العديد من الكنوز الأثرية المذهلة.
3	Always carry your passport before you travel. احمل جواز سفرك دائمًا قبل السفر.
4	We packed our luggage before the journey. جهزنا أمتعتنا قبل الرحلة.
5	The brochure gives useful travel information. الكتيب يقدم معلومات مفيدة عن السفر.

6	Visitors asked at the information desk. سأل الزوار في مكتب المعلومات.
7	We enjoyed the guided tour together. استمتعنا بالجولة الإرشادية معًا.
8	Al Galala is a modern smart city. الجلالة مدينة حديثة وذكية.
9	The cable car shows beautiful sea views. يعرض التلفريك مناظر بحرية جميلة.
10	Many students study at Galala University. يدرس كثير من الطلاب في جامعة الجلالة.
11	Families enjoy the peaceful environment there. تستمتع العائلات بالبيئة الهادئة هناك.
12	Sustainable cities protect people and nature. المدن المستدامة تحمي الناس والطبيعة.
13	The old man loved his sons. أحب الرجل العجوز أبناءه.
14	The brothers always argued about everything. كان الإخوة يتجادلون دائمًا حول كل شيء.
15	The bundle was hard to break. كانت حزمة العصي صعبة الكسر.
16	Working together gives people more strength. العمل معًا يمنح الناس قوة أكبر.
17	Unity is the story's important moral. الوحدة هي العبرة المهمة في القصة.
18	Egypt is perfect for solar energy. مصر مناسبة جدًا للطاقة الشمسية.
19	Benban Solar Park produces clean electricity. تنتج محطة بنبان كهرباء نظيفة.
20	Solar panels reduce harmful air pollution. تقلل الألواح الشمسية تلوث الهواء الضار.
21	Clean energy protects our environment every day. تحمي الطاقة النظيفة بيئتنا كل يوم.
22	Benban creates thousands of new jobs. توفر بنبان آلاف الوظائف الجديدة.
23	The Lotus Chalice is made of alabaster. كأس اللوتس مصنوع من الألباستر.
24	The chalice symbolized eternal life and beauty. رمز الكأس إلى الحياة الأبدية والجمال.
25	King Tutankhamun's tomb contained many valuable objects. احتوت مقبرة الملك توت عنخ آمون على العديد من القطع الثمينة.

Important Paragraphs

Your visit to the grand Egyptian museum زيارتك الي المتحف المصري

One of the newest and most exciting places to visit is the Grand Egyptian Museum. Work on the museum took almost 20 years to finish. It stands near the Pyramids in Giza, the museum was built in this spot so visitors can enjoy both ancient and modern Egypt in one trip. Visitors can see statues, golden jewelry, tools, real mummies, and even the Solar Boat that belonged to King Khufu.

أحد أحدث الأماكن وأكثرها إثارة للزيارة هو المتحف المصري الكبير. استغرق العمل في المتحف ما يقرب من 20 عاماً لإنهائه. يقع بالقرب من أهرامات الجيزة، وقد بُني المتحف في هذا الموقع حتى يتمكن الزوار من الاستمتاع بمصر القديمة والحديثة في رحلة واحدة. يمكن للزوار رؤية التماثيل، والمجوهرات الذهبية، والأدوات، والمومياوات الحقيقية، وحتى مركب الشمس الذي كان يخص الملك خوفو.

Al Galala City مدينة الجلالة

Al Galala City is a modern city in Egypt. Today, it is one of Egypt's leading smart cities. The city has luxury hotels, beaches, a water park, and a famous cable car that offers great views from the mountain to the sea. Al Galala is also a center for education and science. In the past, the area was empty, but now it is full of life. Al Galala is a great example of Egypt's vision for smart, sustainable cities.

مدينة الجلالة هي مدينة حديثة في مصر. اليوم، تعد واحدة من المدن الذكية الرائدة في مصر. تحتوي المدينة على فنادق فاخرة وشواطئ ومنتزه مائي وتليفريك شهير يوفر إطلالات رائعة من الجبل إلى البحر. الجلالة هي أيضاً مركز للتعليم والعلوم. في الماضي، كانت المنطقة فارغة، لكنها الآن مليئة بالحياة. الجلالة هي مثال رائع لرؤية مصر للمدن الذكية والمستدامة.

Benban Solar Park محطة بنبان الشمسية

Egypt is a sunny country, making it ideal for solar energy. I think Benban Solar Park is a very important and smart project for Egypt. It helps us save money by using sunlight, and it protects the environment. It generates electricity for places, such as homes, schools, hospitals, and factories. I feel proud of this project. I hope other countries follow Egypt's example.

مصر بلد مشمس، مما يجعلها مثالية للطاقة الشمسية. أعتقد أن محطة بنبان للطاقة الشمسية هي مشروع مهم وذكي جداً لمصر. إنه يساعدنا على توفير المال باستخدام ضوء الشمس، ويحمي البيئة. يولد الكهرباء لأماكن مثل المنازل والمدارس والمستشفيات والمصانع. أنا فخور بهذا المشروع. آمل أن تحذو البلدان الأخرى حذو مصر.

Exam on unit 5

1- Listen and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. The chalice is made of alabaster. ( )
2. It was found in the Grand Egyptian Museum. ( )
3. The chalice was used in special ceremonies. ( )
4. People believed the chalice helped the king in the afterlife. ( )

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. We saw a special .... at the museum.
   A) street B) exhibition C) hospital D) playground
2. People use a .... to remember their trips.
   A) recipe B) souvenir C) magazine D) bicycle
3. We .... Al Galala City last year.
   A) visit B) visited C) visits D) Visiting
4. Did you .... the report yesterday?
   A) finish B) finished C) finishes D) finishing

- Fill in the gaps:

wisdom – strong – weaker – bundle - Unity

A long time ago in a small village, an old farmer lived with his three sons who were always fighting. As he grew (1) ...., he worried about them. He showed them a (2) .... of sticks which they tried to break, but couldn't. He then gave them single sticks and they were able to easily break them. The farmer said, "(3) .... gives strength." The sons understood their father's (4) .... From that day on, they stopped fighting and worked together on the farm as one.

4- Read the passage and answer:

One of the newest and most exciting places to visit is the Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM). Work on the museum took almost 20 years to complete. It is located near the Pyramids in Giza, and the museum was built in this spot, so visitors can enjoy both ancient and modern Egypt in one trip. Visitors can see statues, golden jewelry, tools, real mummies, and even the Solar Boat that belonged to King Khufu. The museum also uses modern technology, like smart screens and amazing shows, to help people learn in a fun way.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The underlined pronoun "It" refers to ________.
   A) mummies B) the museum C) Solar Boat D) technology
2. The Solar Boat belonged to King ________.
   A) Khafra B) Tut C) Ramses D) Khufu

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Where does the Grand Egyptian Museum stand?
   ....
4. What can visitors see there?
   ....
5. Why does the museum use screens and amazing shows?
   ....

5- Rearrange the following sentences:

1. Maher - Was - yesterday - home - at?
   ....
2. and - Benban - is - a - project - Park - smart - valuable - Solar
   ....

6- Read and write the sentences using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1. They .... (watch) a show about space yesterday.
2. My friend .... (not go) to the museum last weekend.

7- Punctuate the following sentences:

1. Where is cairo
   ....
2. students played football in the park
   ....

8- Write a paragraph of (60) words about:

"Al Ghalala city"

Smart city – located - peaceful

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Story

The water savers

منقذو المياه

Learning Outcomes

Speaking & Listening
- Participate in pair or group discussions about the story and its moral
- Ask and answer simple questions about characters and events
- Role-play short conversations
- Present ideas clearly with confidence during speaking activities

Values
- Being a good citizen, working together and taking care of resources

Reading
- Identify the main characters, setting, and key events in a short story
- Retell the sequence of events using their own words
- Understand the main idea and theme (e.g., environmental responsibility, teamwork)

Writing
- Make a poster or write a paragraph using story details and personal ideas
- Organize ideas in a logical sequence (beginning, middle, end)

Vocabulary

drip ينقط

hose خرطوم

overflow يغمر

tap صنبور

puddle بركة

pipe ماسورة

leak تسريب

drop قطرة

hallway مدخل

Definitions

dripping يتقاطر	falling in small drops (like water from a tap) يسقط في قطرات صغيرة (مثل الماء من الصنبور).
precious ثمين	very valuable; something we must protect قيمة جداً؛ شيء يجب أن نحميه.
resources موارد	natural things that we use, like water, air, or energy أشياء طبيعية نستخدمها، مثل الماء أو الهواء أو الطاقة.
snap يُصدر صوت طقطقة	to make a quick sound with your fingers — a sign of having an idea لإصدار صوت سريع بأصابعك - علامة على وجود فكرة.
curious فضولي	wanting to know or learn more يريد أن يعرف أو يتعلم المزيد.
leaky متسرب	letting water (or air) escape through a hole or crack يسمح للماء (أو الهواء) بالهروب عبر ثقب أو شق.
overflow يفيض	to go over the edge (e.g., when a sink is too full) يخرج فوق الحافة (على سبيل المثال، عندما يكون الحوض ممتلئًا جداً).
puddles برِك	small pools of water on the ground تجمعات صغيرة من الماء على الأرض.
cheerful مبهج	happy, positive, bright and friendly سعيد، إيجابي، مشرق وودود.
fix يصلح	to repair something broken لإصلاح شيء مكسور.
spread ينتشر	to move to more people or places (like news or ideas) للانتقال إلى المزيد من الأشخاص أو الأماكن (مثل الأخبار أو الأفكار).
mini-challenges تحديات مصغرة	small, fun competitions to see who can do something best مسابقات صغيرة وممتعة لمعرفة من يمكنه القيام بشيء ما على أفضل وجه.

Characters

Noor

Ahmed

Farida

Mr. Youssef

The beginning

In a bright and busy school, three friends—Noor, Ahmed, and Farida—were always looking for ways to help. One sunny morning, they noticed something that made them stop. A tap in the school bathroom kept dripping, even when no one used it. In the garden, water overflowed from a broken pipe and formed little puddles near the walkway.

في مدرسة مشرقة ومزدحمة، كان ثلاثة أصدقاء — نور وأحمد وفريدة — يبحثون دائمًا عن طرق للمساعدة. في صباح مشمس، لاحظوا شيئًا جعلهم يتوقفون. كان صنبور في حمام المدرسة يتقاطر باستمرار، حتى عندما لا يستخدمه أحد. وفي الحديقة، فاض الماء من أنبوب مكسور وشكل بِركًا صغيرة بالقرب من الممشى.

1. What did the three friends notice in the school bathroom?

   ....

2. What happened to the water from the broken pipe in the garden?

   ....

The middle

“We waste too much water,” Noor said, shaking her head. She watched the drops fall one after another, knowing they were too precious to waste.
Ahmed said. “We need to take better care of our resources,” he agreed. We can’t afford to be careless.”
Farida, always full of ideas, snapped her fingers. “Let’s do something about it! We can be Water Savers! We can show everyone that small actions matter.”
They went to their teacher’s office and explained their plan. “We want to do a project to help our school use water wisely,” Noor explained. Their teacher smiled brightly. “That’s a wonderful idea. Go for it—and let me know how I can help.”
The next day, the three friends got to work. They started by walking around the school with a notebook, a camera, and curious eyes. Noor wrote down everything she noticed: leaky taps, students leaving water running while washing their hands, and hoses left on too long in the garden.
Ahmed used his tablet to take photos of the problems so they could show them later in their presentations. Farida, the artist, brought out her colored markers and made bright, cheerful posters. One read:
“Turn off the tap while brushing!”
Another said: “Every drop counts. Fix leaks fast!”

قالت نور وهي تهز رأسها: "نحن نهدر الكثير من الماء." راقبت القطرات تسقط الواحدة تلو الأخرى، وهي تعلم أنها ثمينة جداً بحيث لا يمكن إهدارها. قال أحمد: "نحن بحاجة إلى رعاية أفضل لمواردنا." وافق على ذلك. "لا يمكننا أن نكون مهملين". فريدة، المليئة بالأفكار دائمًا، طقطقت بأصابعها. "دعونا نفعل شيئًا حيال ذلك! يمكننا أن نكون منقذين للمياه! يمكننا أن نظهر للجميع أن الأفعال الصغيرة مهمة". ذهبوا إلى مكتب معلمتهم وشرحوا خطتهم. أوضحت نور: "نريد أن نقوم بمشروع لمساعدة مدرستنا على استخدام المياه بحكمة". ابتسمت معلمتهم بإشراق. "هذه فكرة رائعة. انطلقوا - وأخبروني كيف يمكنني المساعدة". في اليوم التالي، بدأ الأصدقاء الثلاثة العمل. بدأوا بالتجول في المدرسة ومعهم دفتر ملاحظات وكاميرا وعيون فضولية. كتبت نور كل ما لاحظته: صنابير متسربة، وطلاب يتركون الماء مفتوحًا أثناء غسل أيديهم، وخراطيم تُترك تعمل لفترة طويلة جدًا في الحديقة. استخدم أحمد جهازه اللوحي لالتقاط صور للمشاكل حتى يتمكنوا من عرضها لاحقًا في عروضهم التقديمية. أخرجت فريدة، الفنانة، أقلامها الملونة وصنعت ملصقات مشرقة ومبهجة. كُتب على أحدها: "أغلق الصنبور أثناء تنظيف الأسنان"! وكُتب على آخر: "كل قطرة مهمة. أصلح التسريات بسرعة"!

1. Why did the three friends go to their teacher's office?
   ....
2. What did Farida, the artist, do to help with the project?
   ....

The end

They also spoke to the school cleaner, Mr. Youssef, who was surprised but pleased to see the students taking action. "I'd love your help," he said as they watched him fix a leaking sink. He explained how a small drip could waste liters of water each day. The kids listened carefully and learned a lot. But not everyone understood their role. One afternoon, a classmate said to them unkindly near the hallway. "Why do you care about water so much? It's just a few drops."

Noor looked him in the eye. "Because water is life," she said firmly. "We all need it, and we all need to protect it."

Her friends stood beside her, proud and quiet. They didn't let the bullying stop them. They believed in what they were doing.

Soon, their message began to spread. The school hung their posters in bathrooms, classrooms, and near garden taps. Teachers took a few minutes each day to talk about how to save water. Some classes even had mini-challenges to see who could save the most!

One morning, the head teacher gave the children, Noor, Ahmed, and Farida certificates of achievement for their hard work. From that day on, everyone at the school became a Water Saver.

لقد تحدثوا أيضًا مع عامل النظافة في المدرسة، السيد يوسف، الذي تفاجأ ولكنه سُرَّ لرؤية الطلاب يتخذون إجراءً. "أحب أن أحصل على مساعدتكم"، قال وهو يشاهدونه يصلح حوضًا متسربًا. وشرح كيف يمكن لقطرة صغيرة أن تهدر لترات من الماء كل يوم. استمع الأطفال باهتمام وتعلموا الكثير. ولكن لم يفهم الجميع دورهم. في أحد الظهائر، قال لهم أحد زملائهم في الفصل بغير لطف بالقرب من الممر: "لماذا تهتمون بالماء كثيرًا؟ إنها مجرد بضع قطرات". نظرت نور في عينيه. "لأن الماء هو الحياة"، قالت بحزم. "نحن جميعًا نحتاجه، وجميعًا نحتاج إلى حمايته". وقف أصدقاؤها بجانبها، فخورين وهادئين. لم يسمحوا للتنمر بإيقافهم. لقد آمنوا بما كانوا يفعلونه. قريباً، بدأت رسالتهم في الانتشار. علقت المدرسة ملصقاتهم في الحمامات والفصول الدراسية وبالقرب من صنابير الحديقة. خصص المعلمون بضع دقائق كل يوم للحديث عن كيفية توفير المياه. حتى أن بعض الفصول الدراسية أقامت تحديات مصغرة لمعرفة من يمكنه التوفير أكثر! في أحد الصباحات، أعطى مدير المدرسة الأطفال، نور وأحمد وفريدة شهادات تقدير لجهودهم الكبيرة. ومنذ ذلك اليوم، أصبح كل شخص في المدرسة منقذًا للمياه.

1. What did the head teacher give the three friends for their hard work?
   ....
2. What is the moral of this story?
   ....

Homework

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Noor, Ahmed, and Farida were worried about the water because they ....
   a. wanted to play in the puddles b. wanted to save water
   c. disliked the school garden d. wanted to skip class
2. Farida used .... to make posters.
   a. tablets b. colored markers
   c. notebooks d. cameras
3. “Every drop counts!” means "................".
   a. Drops are fun to count. b. Even small amounts of water matter
   c. Rain is coming soon d. Water is only for drinking
4. Mr. Youssef supported the students because .... too.
   a. he wanted a break b. he cared about saving water
   c. the teacher asked him d. he liked their posters

2- Read and write (T) true or (F) false:

1. Farida’s posters had messages like “Every drop counts.” (   )
2. The teacher did not support the students’ plan. (   )
3. The school skipped the students’ posters and didn’t use them. (   )
4. Mr. Youssef helped the students fix a leaking sink. (   )
5. Noor said, “Water is life” when a classmate bullied her. (   )
6. Some classes had mini-challenges to save water. (   )

3- Read and write who said this?

1. "We waste too much water." (................)
2. "We need to take better care of our resources." (................)
3. "Let’s do something about it! We can be Water Savers!" (................)
4. "That’ s a wonderful idea. Go for it - and let me know how I can help." (................)
5. "I’d love your help." (................)

4- Read and put the events in order:

1. The teacher was excited about the project. ( )
2. The friends see water leaking in the bathroom. ( )
3. The students make posters and take photos. ( )
4. A classmate bullies the Water Savers group. ( )
5. Noor, Ahmed and Farida talk to Mr. Youssef, the cleaner. ( )
6. The school starts water-saving challenges. ( )

5- Complete the summary of the story with these words:

wisdom – strong – weaker – bundle - Unity

In a school near Luxor, three friends—Noor, Ahmed, and Farida—notice water being (1) .... from leaky taps and broken pipes. Concerned about saving this (2) .... resource, they start a project called "Water Savers." They make posters with helpful messages about the problem, and learn from the school cleaner how small leaks waste a lot of water. Despite some bullying, they go on. Their efforts (3) .... , helping students and teachers to save water through daily actions and fun challenges. The story shows how (4) .... and small actions can make a big difference.

6- In groups, answer the following questions:

1. Why is saving water important?

   ....

2. How can small actions make a big difference?

   ....

3. Can one person really make a difference? Why / why not?

   ....

4. What are three things you can do at home to save water?

   ....

Listening texts

Unit 1

Lesson 1

It is a great day in Cairo. Maged visits Khan El Khalili with his family. It is very exciting! In the old streets, they can do many activities. First, they buy souvenirs from the market. There are many beautiful things like bags, lamps, and bracelets. His sister chooses a colorful necklace.

Lesson 3

Hi! I'm Salma from Qutur in Gharbia. My family grows fruits and vegetables. We water the plants, harvest the crops, and feed our animals. On Fridays, we go to the market to sell food. Life is quiet, but we are always busy.

Test on unit 1

The School day begins at 7:30. We start it by standing in line, saluting the flag, and singing the national anthem. Then we go to our classrooms and begin our lessons. Our first subject is usually Arabic.
The school day ends at 1:30 p.m. I usually feel a bit tired, but I'm happy after a good day.

Unit 2

Lesson 1

I help my father care for plants and grow fruits like guavas and figs. To do this, I use natural fertilizer and water the plants every day. I also pull out harmful weeds and check the plants for insects to make sure they stay healthy.

Lesson 3

The Nile is the longest river in the world. It is about 6,650 kilometers long. The Nile flows through Egypt from south to north. It goes through the desert and brings life to the country.

Test on unit 2

The Nile is the longest river in the world. It flows through Egypt from south to north. In the past, the Nile flooded every year and brought fertile soil for farming. Ancient Egyptians built many temples near the Nile because it was very important to their lives.

Unit 3

Lesson 1

I'm Omar. I'm doing a research about jobs that help our community. I am making a list of jobs and how they help the community. Mechanics fix vehicles, and I like fixing things. Water resources engineers make sure we get clean water in our homes and schools. Paramedics help people in emergencies. That's a brave job.

Lesson 3

A beautiful, proud rose in the desert looked down on a rough cactus. One hot summer, the rose became thirsty and weak. She was surprised to see a

bird drink water from the cactus. Embarrassed, the rose asked the kind cactus for water. The cactus shared, saving the rose's life. From then on, the rose learned not to judge others by their appearance.

Test on unit 3

Our community needs helpful jobs. A paramedic helps in emergencies, saving lives. An architect designs safe buildings, while a water engineer makes sure we have clean water. A tailor makes clothes, and a delivery worker brings things to our houses. Our street cleaner keeps our city beautiful and clean. A mechanic fixes our vehicles. These jobs can help many people.

Unit 4

Lesson 1

The ancient Egyptians were very smart about the things they used. For writing, they used papyrus, which is a plant. For their clothes and for wrapping mummies, they used linen, which comes from the flax plant. They used stone to build big pyramids, and we still use stone in buildings today. Big statues were often carved from a type of stone called granite.

Lesson 3

Egypt has valuable minerals like oil, natural gas, gold, and iron. These resources, found in places like the Western and Eastern Deserts, are important for the country's economy and development. Oil and gas provide energy, while metals like gold and iron are used for jewelry and construction. Using these minerals wisely helps

Test on unit 4

Egypt has many natural resources like oil, gas, gold, and iron. We find them under the ground in deserts. People use oil and gas for energy. Gold is used to make jewelry. Iron is strong and helps us build things. These resources help Egypt grow and become a strong country.

Unit 5

Lesson 1

Egypt is one of the oldest countries in the world. It has pyramids, ancient temples, strong pharaohs, and amazing stories from history. Each year, tourists from many countries come to explore the wonders of this unusual land. In Egypt, history lives in every corner.

Lesson 3

An old man lived with his three sons. The sons were always fighting, which made their father very worried. He showed them a bundle of sticks and said, "Together, you are strong. But alone, you can be broken easily." The sons understood their father's wisdom and worked together.

Test on unit 5

This chalice is made of alabaster. It looks like a white lotus flower with two handles. It was found in King

Tutankhamun's tomb. Now, it is in the Grand Egyptian Museum. It was used in special ceremonies like funeral rituals. It is a symbol of eternal life and beauty. People believed it helped the king live forever in the afterlife.

تم بحمد الله تعالى

﴿وَلَا تَتَمَنَّوْا مَا فَضَّلَ اللَّهُ بِهِ بَعْضَكُمْ عَلَىٰ بَعْضٍ ۚ لِّلرِّجَالِ نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّا اكْتَسَبُوا ۖ وَلِلنِّسَاءِ نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّا اكْتَسَبْنَ ۚ
وَاسْأَلُوا اللَّهَ مِن فَضْلِهِ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمًا﴾

وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا تُرْجَعُونَ فِيهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ ۖ ثُمَّ تُوَفَّىٰ كُلُّ نَفْسٍ مَّا كَسَبَتْ وَهُمْ لَا يُظْلَمُونَ